The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2459. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

Preparations for the Peace Conference.

Probability of a General Disarmament.

The Relations of France and England Discussed by the Moniteur.

The English Nightmare of French Invasion.

PLAN OF THE ITALIAN CONFEDERATION.

Interesting Rumors in Reference to Garibaldi.

Proceedings in the British Parliament.

Cotton Firm—Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull.

CONSOLS 95 @ 95 1-8.

FARTHER POINT, Sunday, Aug. 7.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 27th ult., has passed this point on her way to Quebec.

The steamship *Fulton* was to leave Southampton on the same day for New-York.

The steam-frigate *General Admiral*, from New-York *via* Cherbourg, reached Cronstadt on the 15th.

The steamship *Hammonia* left Southampton for New-York on the 26th.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Nothing of moment had transpired in regard to the conference at Zurich, nor is it known whether Sardinia would take part.

A dispatch of the 25th from Berne, however, says that the Representatives of the three Powers were expected to meet at the end of July.

It was vaguely rumored in Paris on the 25th, that NAPOLEON would visit London.

The *Daily News* believes that, although the scheme of an Italian Confederation may not have been formally struck off the programme, it is not now insisted on by its author, and that little more will be heard of it.

The French fleet had sailed from Lussino, and it was reported that a portion of the French army had begun to leave Italy.

Count PERSIGNY had arrived in Paris from London. It is said he took with him an assurance that England would give her adhesion to the Congress on condition of a general and immediate disarmament.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* is informed that the English Government had offered to send a representative to the Congress, provided France disarmed; that the French Emperor agreed to do so, on condition that England did the same; that England consented on condition of a general disarmament by land and sea; that France will begin the movement, and that the English Government is very well satisfied with the conduct of the French Emperor.

The *Independence Belge* gives a report that the proposition for a disarmament proceeded in the first instance from NAPOLEON.

It is asserted that a Military Convention between France and Austria, relative to Italy, has been concluded, and that Lombardy is to take a fair share of the national debt. The Paris *Moniteur* of the 26th contains the following:

"It is endeavored in England to attribute to France the causes of the English national burdens, but the English people are deceived merely to further the national defences; the exaggeration of our armaments is to justify a considerable increase of the Budget for the army and navy. A comparison of the Budgets of England and France will show that these considerations have been erroneous. Since 1815 the army expenses of England have increased by two hundred million francs, making for 1860 a total of more than six hundred and fifty million francs, while the French army budget for 1860 does not exceed four hundred and sixty-three million. One therefore asks, whether it is to France and her extraordinary armaments, that the heavy burdens, which weigh on the English people, are to be attributed, or whether those enormous expenses and taxes, which are the consequences of those burdens, must not be attributed to other reasons."

The Paris *Patrie*, referring to the above article from the *Moniteur*, says that France has done everything to free England from the nightmare of invasion in order to restore her to her calmness and repose. If unsuccessful, England can only blame herself for the fears which agitate her, and which, if prolonged, would be an affront to the sincerity, friendly feelings and actions of France.

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* says, that there is something like two hundred million francs unexpended out of the late loan, and it is understood that the surplus is to be applied to the navy.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent says there is the same disposition as ever in official quarters to assure England that the Emperor and his advisers consider the Anglo-French alliance now as ever necessary for the tranquility and prosperity of Europe.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it was reported that Count WALEWSKI had drawn out a plan for the Confederation of Italy, and submitted it confidentially to the Cabinet. It consists of seven States, and the Presidency is given nominally to the Pope, but really to the Kings of Sardinia and Naples alternately. The strong places to be garrisoned by Federal troops are Gaeta, Mantua and Piacenza. The votes in the Federal Diet are to be distributed as follows: Parma and Modena, one each; the Pope two; Tuscany two; Sardinia and Naples each three.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, on the 25th, Lord LYNDHURST, after defending himself from the charges made against him by Mr. BRIGHT, on account of the warning voice he had raised, asked if the Admiralty was aware that the French were arming their fleet with rifled cannon.

The Duke of Somerset said he believed rifled cannons are being prepared for the French Fleet, and that, although England had an improved cannon in the course of manufacture, it would not be ready for some time to come.

In the House of Commons, Mr. ADDERLEY advocated improved defences for the Colonies, by means of increased local forces.

SIDNEY HERBERT said the Government had ordered an inquiry on the subject.

Sir DELACY EVANS moved a resolution, that in view of the relations between the great Military Powers of the Continent a commission be appointed to inquire into the national defences of England, and report what improvements may be made therein.

SIDNEY HERBERT said the Government would assent to the substance of the resolution, but not to the motion itself. The Government were about to appoint a committee, the names of which would be a guarantee for the earnestness of its endeavors to place the great arsenals of the country in a state to resist all attacks.

It would be too extensive an inquiry for a commission to consider what force was necessary for the defence of the country. They would only inquire what permanent fortifications were necessary for the defence of the dock yards and arsenals.

Sir DE LACY EVANS' resolution was negatived.

The proceedings of both Houses on the 26th were unimportant.

A fire at Liverpool on the 26th destroyed the extensive North Shore flour and rice mills. Four lives were lost, and many persons injured. Loss, £50,000 to £60,000, including a large quantity of grain.

A fire occurred on the same day in the brandy vaults of the London Docks; the damage was very considerable, and several lives were reported to have been lost.

A deputation from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, headed by Lord BROUGHAM, had an interview with the Duke of Newcastle in regard to Coolie emigration to the West Indies. They urged the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry, but the Duke said that the time would not permit this session, but an official inquiry should be instituted in the Colonies.

At a public meeting at Galway a letter was read from the Treasury Department, saying the Government could not comply with the demand to make Galway a harbor of refuge.

FRANCE.

It is said that the Emperor will make his public entry into Paris on Sunday, Aug. 14, at the head of part of the army of Italy. The troops will halt on the following day, for the usual *Fête* NAPOLEON.

After the 17th the Emperor proceeds, with the Empress, to the Pyrenees.

The Duke of MALAKOFF had been appointed Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor.

The Emperor had granted a pension of three thousand francs from his private purse to the mother of Gen. Anger, killed in Italy.

It was reported that 200,009 men are to be discharged from the army on renewable furlough, the advantage being that the Government will have them still on hand, while their cost can be diverted to other purposes.

The Paris Flour and Wheat Market was firm, owing to reports that the wheat crop will be less than has been anticipated. The provincial corn markets close firm and advancing.

Accounts from the wine regions are unfavorable; the grapes had been injured by the excessive heat, and prices tended upward. Brandies were quiet.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte*, Government organ, says that Denmark has ceded the island of St. Thomas to the United States.

Count POURTALES, the Prussian Ambassador, had arrived in Paris.

The Bourse had been animated and higher, but on the 26th the article in the *Moniteur* on armaments caused a reaction, and prices declined one-fourth; the Rentes closed flat at 67f. 90c.

SARDINIA.

Le Nord says one of the first acts of the new Ministry will be to put an end to the present Dictatorship, to convoke the Chambers, and present an electorial bill applicable to Lombardy; a dissolution will afterwards take place. In order to effect in the new Chambers the complete fusion of Piedmont and Lombardy, the King will preside, and the Parliament will sit alternate years at Turin and Milan.

Turin journals say that the Sardinian army, reinforced by recruitments in Lombardy, is to be raised to 100,000 men.

ITALY.

In regard to GARIBALDI's position, it is said that he was on the 15th summoned to Brescia by General DELLAMARMOR, with whom he had a long confidential interview; that he had a force of 12,000 men, which continued to increase; and that he expressed confidence in the King of Sardinia's not forsaking the national cause.

A letter from Milan says that GARIBALDI was contemplating a move from the Alps to the Apennines—from Northern to Central Italy. Then there will be a gathering of about 50,000 volunteers in the Romagna, and GARIBALDI's corps joined to that of MEZZOCAPO will form an army capable of securing the independence of Central Italy, at least against any Roman or Neapolitan force.

It was rumored that the Duke of MODENA proposed to arm 4,000 Austrian troops to enable him to enter his States; also that a division of the French army will enter Parma and Tuscany, and another corps the Roman Legation, for the purpose simply of preserving order and allowing a free expression of public opinions.

The Municipality of Florence had formally expressed a desire for annexation to an Italian Kingdom under VICTOR EMANUEL, or that Tuscany should be governed by a Prince of the House of Savoy, in case annexation should be impossible. The Tuscan Government had sent Prof MALLENCEL on a special mission to Turin and Paris.

ROME.

The Pontifical Government had issued a circular to its Representatives abroad complaining that the refusal of the dictatorship of the Roman Legations by the King of Sardinia was completely illusory; the nomination of the Marquis D'AZEGLIO is complained of as a flagrant violation of its neutrality; other acts of usurpation against the legitimate authority of the Pope are quoted, and the circular says they provoked in the Holy Father much indignation at seeing that such enormities proceeded from the Government of a Catholic King, who had accepted the advice of his august ally to refuse the dictatorship offered him. His Holiness decrees this protest to be communicated to all the European Powers, and trusts they will coöperate in vindicating his rights, for which purpose he invoked their assistance protection.

Baron HUBNER, formerly Austrian ambassador at Paris, had arrived at Rome to replace Count COLLOREDO as Austrian ambassador there.

Great numbers of addresses were being signed in the Romagna against the return of the Clerical Government, and in favor of union with Sardinia. The country had resolved upon keeping up public order, and of repulsing every attack by the Swiss troops in the service of the Pope; also that regular voting should take place in expressing the wishes of the country.

Letters from Rome assert that the principle of an Italian Confederation had been accepted by the Pope; a majority of the Cardinals in conference voted in favor of the Pope accepting the Presidency.

The French ambassador had an extraordinary audience of the Pope of two hours' duration.

Latest by Telegraph.

The *Daily News'* City Article says the Funds opened on Tuesday with increased firmness, at a fresh advance of one-eighth.

The article in the *Moniteur*, taking exception to the Military and Naval Expenditure of England, then became known, and a fall of one-quarter occurred in Consols. From this there was no recovery, and the closing quotations were an eighth below Monday. In all the other markets a tendency to improvement was shown in the morning, followed by dullness in the afternoon. The demand for money continues steady, and the leading discount houses are less inclined to take best bills below two and one-half per cent. £195,000 in gold has been withdrawn from the Bank since the last return.

The *Times* City article says, after various minor fluctuations, Consols closed at a decline of ⅛. The article in the *Moniteur* exercised a depressing effect. The continuance of the slight drain of gold from the Bank, which has set in, was likewise against the market. Money was in good supply, and the demand for Silver rather slackened.

The report of France being ready to disarm had a limited influence, the belief being that the Army would not tolerate such a step on an extensive scale.

A Paris telegram, dated Tuesday evening, to the London *Post*, says, Sardinia has named as her Plenipotentiary at Zurich, M. DES AMBROIS, a very enlightened man. It is expected that he will visit Paris before proceeding to his destination. Austria, however refuses to meet any Sardinian representative, but will leave it open to Sardinia to accede to the treaty after it shall have been concluded between Austria and France.

The same authority says the Grand Duke of Tuscany has expressed a willingness to abdicate in favor of his son, who promises a constitution, but the Tuscans object altogether to the dynasty.

The *Herald* has the best authority for stating that the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE of Russia will soon visit England.

The official account of the London Dock-yard fire show that only about fifty casks of brandy were destroyed; many persons were prostrated by the heat, but no lives were lost.

The *Times* says that another French loan will be wanted before long. The same journal replies to the *Moniteur's* article on the armaments of the two countries, and says it is in many respects deceptive. The *Times* strongly urges the immediate arming of the navy with Armstrong guns, and increased expedition in the manufacture of guns by private contract.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday.

The steamship *North American*, from Quebec, arrived at 8 o'clock this morning.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales in the Liverpool Cotton Market for the three days footed up 22,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export, the market closing steady and firm at previous quotations; in some cases, however, an advance of ⅛d. had been obtained. The quotation for New-Orleans Middling was 7 3 16d.

STATE OF TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester continue favorable. The market was firm and active for yarns, which had advanced slightly.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report favorable weather for the growing crops. Flour dull, but holders were demanding an advance on quotations, which were 10s.@12s. Wheat had advanced 1d @2d. and sold at 7s. 6d.@9s. 6d. for red; and 9s.@9s. 6d. for white Western. Corn was dull, at easier, but not quotably lower prices; mixed and yellow 5s. 10d.@6s. 3d.; white, 7s.@7s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF was heavy, at nominal quotations. PORK was also heavy. BACON, dull. LARD, quiet; lots of good refining were offered at 53s.@54s. TALLOW steadier. Butchers', nominally, 54s. 6d.@55s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RESIN steady, at 3s. 8d.@3s. 9d. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE had declined slightly, and closed at 34s. 6d.@35s. 3d. ASHES were quiet. Pots, 27s.@27s. 6d. SUGAR steady. COFFEE quiet.

LONDON MARKETS.

In the London market, WHEAT had advanced 1s.@2s. SUGAR firm. COFFEE firm. TEA was in good demand, and Congou was selling at 1s.3½d. RICE firm at a slight advance on Carolina. TALLOW, 53s. 6d.@53s. 9d. LINSEED OIL, 28s. 9d.@29s. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE steady and selling at 38s.@39s. WOOL is firm with brisk sales.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money Market was active but unchanged in price. AMERICAN SECURITIES were dull. CONSOLS closed on Tuesday at 94⅞@95 for money, and 95@95⅛ for the account.

THE GREAT CRICKET MATCH IN CANADA.

The United States vs. Canada—The United States the Victor.

From the Toronto Leader, Aug. 5.

The great Cricket Match between the United States and Canada was decided yesterday, in favor of the former. Play was commenced at 1¾ o'clock, Philipps and Rogerson resuming their bats to the bowling of Hallis and Crossley. Higham acted as wicket keeper, and Newhall as long-stop. Both batters were doing their duty well, when Rogerson unfortunately was caught by a ball from Hallis, with his leg before wicket, and he had to go out, after having scored but two. This was very much regretted, as from Rogerson's good style of batting, and his general activity, it was hoped he would run up a good score. Parsons went in in good spirit, and before long made two runs off a ball from Hallis, following it up hastily with others of a similar nature. He made two nice runs off a fine cut at long slip from Hallis. Crossley then took the field and gave the ball to Marsh, who did splendid business, fully recovering his character, which sunk several degrees on the first day. Philipps got a good drive to the off from Marsh, and succeeded in making four runs. He was doing well, and batting very carefully, but, after making eleven runs, was caught at the point by Sharp, and then gave way to Rykert. Rykert was very unfortunate, for, after he had got but one run, he was caught with his leg before wicket by a ball from Marsh. Heward then went in, and never was there a better illustration of the old saying, that "one misfortune never comes alone." Without getting a single score his wicket was knocked down by Marsh. Jones next took the bat, but hardly was he prepared to receive a ball when his wicket was also thrown down by Marsh. Dykes next went in and played well. Parsons and he played nicely together for some time, getting very pretty runs, when finally Parsons lost his wicket by a ball from Hallis. Read then went in. Dykes was playing very carefully, making some good single runs. He made an excellent cut to the off by which he got two runs. He also got a splendid square leg from Marsh, driving the ball to the fence, and making three runs. Read was playing freely. His first stroke was a nice cut to cover point, by which he scored one; then he gave a cut to long slip, and made another run; and then a cut to point, making two runs more. This was his last, for before he got another score, his wicket was knocked by Hallis. Pattison then took the bat, and Crossley resumed bowling in the place of Marsh. Pattison and Dykes continued to hold their places till 1¾ o'clock, the former playing very steadily, but making no score, and the latter adding pretty quickly to his runs.

Dykes was running up his score in a manner which astonished the spectators not a little after the ill success of those who were supposed to be the crack players of the eleven, but when he had made 22 runs he was caught by a ball from Crossley with his leg before the wicket, and had to retire. Sharpe then went in, and had made but two runs when he was bowled out by Hallis. Standley brought up the rear, and had it not been for his over-eagerness to hasten up his score, might have done well. As it was he got but one mark, when he was run out. The total score of the inning, including the 15 of the previous evening, amounted to 88.

After a short rest, the United States commenced their second inning by sending Hammond and Sharp to the bowling of Parsons and Jones. Standley acted as long stop, and fully made up for his backwardness the first day. It was evident that he was in far better condition for playing than on the previous day, and as a consequence hardly missed a catch.

Wilby took the bat, and his first stroke was a long leg, which was well fielded by Read. Here a difficulty occurred which caused considerable discussion and decided the result of the game. Wilby had made an effort to strike a ball which brought forth a remark from Mr. Symes, the umpire on the American side. This remark was understood by Parsons to be that Wilby had had his leg before wicket, and he consequently ordered the man to toss up the ball. Wilby, seeing this, left his position, but after a short discussion it appeared that the umpire had not declared him out. Philipps, who had the ball in his hand at the time, seeing this, pitched it at the wicket and knocked it, thus making sure, as he supposed, that Wilby would be out. Wilby left the field at the time, but refused to be considered as having lost his wicket. A discussion was had on the point at issue, and rather than that any unpleasant feeling should arise between the players, he was allowed to resume his place.

According to the law of cricketing, we think there can be no doubt that Wilby was fairly out, for he should not have left his place by the mere remark of one of the players before the umpire's decision. This incident, however, decided the game. The Canada players became disheartened, and a falling off was at once visible in the play. Parsons, who had been bowling up to this time, threw away the ball, and it was taken up by Rogerson, who bowled very well, but not equal to Parsons. Wilby did well, and the two runs which he had made before the incident above related had taken place soon swelled up considerably. He made a splendid square leg hit, driving the ball over the fence, and getting 5 runs. He was finally caught by Jones, having made 22 runs—20 of which he made after the dispute. Marsh then took the bat and scored well and steadily. Collis still kept his place, and showed some of the best batting of the day, making one three and several twos. Finally he was bowled out by Sharp, at a time when the game was very near being concluded. Higham then went in. Marsh, after scoring 11, was bowled out by Rogerson, and he gave place to Hall. One run from the latter player decided the game, and he and Higham went out with their bats, leaving four wickets to go down.

The following table shows the analysis of the game:

CANADA—SECOND INNING.

	Total number of balls.	Total number of runs.	Total number of maidens over.	Total number of wickets.
Hallis	141	34	17	5
Crossley	72	15	14	1
Marsh	48	11	6	3

UNITED STATES—SECOND INNING.

	Total number of balls.	Total number of runs.	Total number of maidens over.	Total number of wickets.
Parsons	70	24	6	2
Jones	96	22	13	1
Rogerson	58	13	7	1
Sharpe	20	6	2	1

This match, as we have before remarked, is the sixth which has been played between Canada and the States. On each previous occasion Canada won on her own ground and the United States on theirs. This time the play has been different, the United States winning on the Canada ground, and taking four matches out of six. On the present occasion, however had Wilby not been allowed to come back and resume his play, the States eleven would have very little to boast of, even had they won the game. As it is, the odds are not great. In the match played here in 1857, the United States made in their first inning 108, and in the second 89—total 197. Canada made in its first inning 145, and in its second inning won the game, having seven wickets to go down. Last year, when the match was played at New-York, Canada made in its first inning 81, and its second 101, total 182. The United States made in their first inning 147, and in the second inning won the game, having five wickets to go down. Of these two matches, Canada beat the States more than they beat Canada. It must, too be borne in mind, that the Canada Eleven, on this occasion, was not composed of anything like the best players which Canada can produce, several players of note not being able to take part in the match. As it is, however, the States may feel proud of their laurels, and, no doubt, before this sheet is in the hands of our readers, the St. George's Club of New-York, will have celebrated the event in a becoming manner. A supper finished up the proceedings here, and everything passed off in the best possible spirit.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Slavers Fitting Out at Salem, Mass.—Where are the Officers of the Government?

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 7.

There are at this time two vessels fitting out at Salem, in this State, for the Slave-trade on the coast of Africa. The principals in the affair are a Spanish firm in New-York; and the pecuniary equipment of the vessels has just been forwarded in the form of nearly $20,000 in hard specie. If the Government really wishes to stop this infamous trade it must look North as well as South, and to these small New England ports as well as to New-York and New-Orleans. There will be no difficulty in identifying the craft at Salem, and this is not the first instance in the last three months.

From Washington.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY—RECOGNITION OF CONSULS—MEXICAN AFFAIRS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 6.

The receipts into the Treasury for the quarter ending with June, exclusive of Trust Funds, were $23,126,452, including $14,281,000 from customs, $442,376 from public lands, and $8,005,000 from Treasury notes, issued under the act of Congress, of December, 1857.

The expenditures during the same period were $26,212,000, including $10,016,000 in payment of Treasury notes, and $1,584,000 interest on the public debt, including Treasury notes.

An error in a former dispatch from the reporter of the Associated Press, as printed, renders a correction necessary. It was stated by him, that the receipts into the Treasury for the three-quarters of the year, ending with June, were within only about $80,000 of the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The President has recognized C. MANUEL TREVINO as Consul of Mexico at Brownsville, Texas; FREDERICK KUHNE as Consul of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz, at New-York; JOSE GERMAN RIBON as Vice-Consul of the Granadian Confederation, at New-York; SCHUYLER LIVINGSTON, of New-York, as Consul General of the Kingdom of the Harvian Islands for the United States.

Attorney-General BLACK left here to-day for a stay of two weeks at the Fayette Springs, Pennsylvania.

Lieut. SPOTTSWOOD has been ordered to the command of the United States storeship *Supply*.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 7.

Much speculation is indulged as to the action of our Government on Mr. McLANE's recent despatches, but as this has been kept profoundly secret, nothing is known outside of the Administration, except the fact that instructions are on the way to our Minister, by special messenger.

By advices just received here it appears that JUAREZ declines signing a treaty without the approval of the Mexican Congress, and one cannot be obtained, and one cannot be called until the Liberals obtain possession of the City of Mexico. This, however, is not the only difficulty. A conspiracy was discovered in the capital on the 11th ult., the plan of which was to assassinate the Governor, and take possession of the Government.

Interesting by the Overland Mail.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA—FRASER'S RIVER—OREGON AND UTAH—A HEAVY FORGERY OF GOVERNMENT CHECKS DETECTED.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Aug. 7.

The Overland Mail, of the 15th ult., reached this city last night.

A fire at Crescent City, California, on the 9th, caused a loss of $30,000.

New gold and silver mines had been discovered in the Neosho Valley, which promise to pay well.

There had been three arrivals from Victoria within a week, bringing upward of $130,000 in gold and 300 passengers. The latest dates are to the 12th. Fraser River had fallen sufficiently to permit the resumption of mining on the bars. The Victoria *Gazette* says, the yield of the mines within a year has been three millions.

The ship *Euphrates* had arrived from London, as had the United States steamer *Shubrick* from Esquimault.

An arrival from Oregon on the morning of the departure of the mail brought advices indicating the election of LOGAN, Republican, to Congress by 20 to 30 majority.

Salt Lake advices are to the 13th ult. A man named BREWER had been arrested at Camp Floyd, for having in his possession $80,000 in counterfeit Government checks on the Sub-Treasury at St. Louis, most of which were ready for issue, excepting the signature. Col. CROSSMAN, an engraver, had also been arrested in Salt Lake City, in whose shop were found all the implements and materials used in preparing the checks, together with large bundles of unfilled checks.

HORACE GREELEY had arrived at Salt Lake City.

The Indians were committing depredations in Humboldt County and the Mormons were implicated.

Important from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 6.

By the steamer *Habana*, we have advices from Vera Cruz to the 28th and from Mexico to the 19th ultimo.

MIRAMON had issued a manifesto, in which he proposes to protect the clergy in their power and wealth, favors the plan of a Dictatorial Government, and declares it to be the traditional policy of Mexico to guard against the encroachments of the United States.

Mr. McLANE had sent only the skeleton of a treaty to Washington, and that was not signed.

The Tehuantepec Company continued to be annoyed by the authorities, in consequence of which the mail would probably be suspended soon.

Gen. ZUAZUA was approaching San Luis Potosi with 5,000 men, and MIRAMON's troops were concentrating at Regenator. It was reported that some grand movement was afoot.

Affairs in Boston.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON GREYS—ARRESTS FOR FORGERY, &C.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 7.

The Washington Greys, of New-York, Captain LEANDER BUCK, arrived here last evening, from an excursion to Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Montreal, and will leave for home by the morning train to-morrow. The Union Guards, of East Boston, and the City Guards, of Roxbury, are extending military and social courtesies to the Greys, who express themselves greatly pleased with the excursion.

HARRISON T. WHEELER and GEORGE W. MARSHALL were arrested last night in Chelsea, and several hundred dollars' worth of goods recovered, which they had purchased from numerous tradesmen, with forged checks. The names of ALLEN, NEALE & Co., Brokers, were forged on most of the checks.

A fire on Lovejoy's lumber wharf, near Causeway-street, last night, destroyed about $10,000 worth of lumber; insured.

Arrival of the California Mails.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 6.

The *Habana* has arrived up to the city, with the California mails of the 20th ult. The papers contain no further general news of importance. The Money market at San Francisco was tight. Flour quoted at $9.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 6.

The Overland Mail has reached Jefferson City with California advices of 15th ult. Incomplete returns of the Congressional election in Oregon indicate the success, by a small majority, of STOUT, the Democratic candidate.

A Man Shot Dead at Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, Saturday, Aug. 6.

Last night, in this village, a German, named HENRY HAMMER, shot an Irishman by the name of BARTLETT BYRON, killing him instantly.

The Schooner Sabine in Distress.

NORFOLK, Sunday, Aug. 7.

The schooner *Sabine*, of and from New-York, bound to Newbern, N. C., has put in here with loss of mainmast, etc.

The New-York Yacht Squadron.

NEW-LONDON, Sunday, Aug. 7.

The New-York Yacht Squadron arrived in this harbor at 7 o'clock this afternoon, and anchored off the Pequot House.

Destructive Fire in Canada West.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, Aug. 6.

Two flouring mills were burned in this village last night, together with the Niagara and Thorold Hotels, seven dwelling houses, several stables, &c. The total loss is about $40,000. The mills were partially insured.

Kentucky Elections.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 6.

The following is the result for Congressmen, so far as known:

In the First District, Burnett, Democrat.
In the Second District, Peyton, Democrat.
In the Third District, Bristow, Opposition.
The Fourth District is still in doubt.
In the Fifth District, Cheeseman, Democrat.
In the Sixth District, Adams, Opposition.
In the Seventh District, Mallory, Opposition.
In the Eighth District, Simms, Democrat.
In the Ninth District, Moore, Opposition.
In the Tenth District, Stevenson, Democrat.

The Legislature on joint ballot have about thirty Democratic majority.

The Democratic Governor and State Officers are elected by probably from 7,000 to 10,000.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Aug. 7.

The official returns of the Fourth Congressional District of this State show a tie vote.

Tennessee Election.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 6.

In twenty-six counties the Opposition gain 2,200.

The Opposition have certainly gained one Congressman, and perhaps three.

In the Memphis Congressional District, (Tenth,) AVERY, Democrat, is elected by 400 majority.

In the Ninth Congressional District, ATKINS, Democrat, is reported elected.

NASHVILLE, Sunday, Aug. 7.

HARRIS, Democrat, is elected Governor by a majority of about 6 000.

The Opposition have elected their Congressmen in the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Eighth Districts, and probably in the First, and the Democratic candidates are chosen in the Sixth, Seventh and Tenth. The Ninth District is still doubtful.

The Legislature is Democratic.

North Carolina Election.

PETERSBURG, Saturday, Aug. 6, 1859.

In the First Congressional District, SMITH's (Opposition) majority over SHAW (Democrat) is 586—an Opposition gain.

In the Fourth Congressional District, the majority of BRANCH over SANDERS is 679. Both are Democrats.

In the Fifth Congressional District, GILMER (Opposition) is reëlected by an increased majority.

In the Sixth Congressional District, it is thought SCALES (Democrat) has been beaten by LEACH (Independent Democrat.)

In the Seventh Congressional District, CRAGE, (Democrat) is reëlected.

There are no returns as yet from the Second, Third and Eighth Congressional Districts.

The North Briton Outward Bound.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Aug. 6.

The *North Briton* sailed from Quebec for Liverpool at 9:40 o'clock this morning. She takes out 31 cabin and 22 steerage passengers. Wind west. Weather clear.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Solferino of the "Hards"—Secret History of the Democratic State Committee Meeting—Tactics and Defeat of Wood—State Organization—Reconstruction of the Democratic Ranks.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, Aug. 6, 1859.

Now that the excitement which reigned here during the early part of the week has died away, and Albany has resumed its Summer stillness, it may not be uninteresting to canvass the features of the last meeting of the Democratic State Committee, its present leaning and probable future bearings on the coming campaign.

The two factions mustered in great force. Every member of the Committee was present, except the Hon. D. E. SICKLES, whose prudent absence probably saved the public and all concerned from a painful scene. There was a spirit of battle in the appearance of both leaders and followers which showed a determination to make the field a political Solferino. The "Hards" came up under the leadership of FERNANDO WOOD, the Francis Joseph of the occasion, who was attended by his distinguished aides-de-camp, Brandysour BRISLEY, and N. HILL FOWLER, a brilliant though rather briefless member of the New-York Bar, who has carried even into his legal practice a stern fidelity to his faction, never appearing in other than very "hard" cases. CROSWELL, MATHEW COURTNEY and Dr. BRADFORD brought up the reserve divisions of the Austrian force.

It is but justice to observe that the appearance of this corps was benefited on this occasion by the beautiful absence of Mr. McMAHON, the Private Secretary of FERNANDO WOOD.

In front of the other party, as they came upon the field, waved the white plume of PETER CAGGER, the Napoleon of the "Softs," supported by DEAN RICHMOND, whose strategic ability entitles him to figure in the place of Gen. NIEL, while the generous dash and manly ardor of ISAAC V. FOWLER, make him a fair representative of the Duke of MAGENTA.

Among the lesser leaders, of perhaps equal utility in their spheres, though of less note, were Dr. O'KEEFE, W. D. KENNEDY, Dr. GAMBLE, E. C McCONNELL, and Alderman TUOMEY. The appearance of the two camps was not more markedly different than that of the two armies who occupied them. Over Congress Hall there hung a cross, cold, cranky air. Among the leaders there was much lurking distrust, and many open differences. Men looked darkly at each other, and there was evidently more hatred than harmony among the crew. On the other hand no monks at meal-time ever wore a merrier look or woke a heartier laugh than those who gathered at the Delavan. The air was alive with wit and waggery, and they went to the work of the day with a jolly spirit and fraternal enthusiasm, that half won the battle before it was begun. While each man took the work which best fitted him in the fight without jealousy, there was exercised on the other side an absolute and rigid despotism, outside which no one could move. With the object of using the party to his own WISE purposes, FERNANDO would not even permit MATHER, who was a State Senator and leading member of the faction, to take part in their private councils, and he was excluded from all the select gatherings in WOOD'S private rooms. The folly of this course can be best estimated when we remember that MATHER is the confidential friend of both DICKINSON and SCHELL, and that no better means could have been selected for fixing an indignity on those two gentlemen. The greatest mistake in WOOD'S tactics perhaps, however occurred the evening before the fight. It was about 8 o'clock. The camp of the Softs was in repose. Leaders and followers alike lay around passing merrily their wine, and jesting and discussing the chances of the morrow's fight, when suddenly there appeared outside the gates a flag of truce, borne by two knights, the splendor of whose faces, glittering in the evening sun, at first conveyed the impression that, if not angels in a thin disguise they were certainly officers of the highest rank. They turned out on closer contact to be but a brace of corporals in field-marshal's hats, Messrs. GIDEON J. TUCKER and GREEN. Out of deference to the sacred flag they carried they were received by DEAN RICHMOND, who, in the absence of PETER CAGGER, was in command, conducted to a council chamber in the camp, where, in the presence of two distinguished Hards, who at the time were guests of RICHMOND, DELOS DE WOLF and WILLIAM WILLIAMS, they unfolded the object of their mission, and explained their master, FERNANDO's, behests. These were no less than a project to step in and anticipate the action of the State Convention by articles of treaty, by which RICHMOND and FOWLER were to name twenty-five delegates on the part of the Softs, and TUCKER and GREEN a similar number on the part of the Hards, for the Charleston Convention. This proposition to prevent the people from having any voice in the selection of delegates, coming from the pretended champions of the right of the masses, was of so startling a character as to fill even those who had learned by long experience to expect all things of political desperation with astonishment and disgust. Its effect on the two members of WOOD's own party, who were accidentally present, was such that they could not contain their expressions of wrathful surprise, and denounced in the most unmeasured terms this last miserable strategem for getting possession of the Charleston Delegation. Its discovery had, doubtless, considerable effect in producing that absolute abandonment of WOOD, by all the respectable members of his party, which was witnessed on the following day. The object of WOOD was of course to play into the hands of WISE, in the event of whose nomination he had been promised the position of Vice-President, WISE judiciously considering that such a piece of tactics would have the desirable effect of conciliating the much injured oyster interest of New-York, and so of rejoicing the "fundum" of the Old Dominion. The fine scheme was, however, at once rudely smashed to "smithereens," the proposition being indignantly rejected by DEAN RICHMOND, on the part of the Softs. Feeling himself thus baffled, FERNANDO suddenly resolved to betray and throw over his confederate WISE, and endeavor to find in some new combination other chances of success. With this view it is currently credited that he connived at the production of the celebrated letter which has dashed WISE's chances so completely to the wind. It is at all events certain that he knew of the existence of this letter, of the party by whom it was held, and could certainly have prevented its publication had he pleased. His declaration of his belief in its being "a forgery" when its authenticity was beyond question, was simply a piece of theatrical business to cover his own part in the plot, which was at once seen through by those who were familiar with his usual style of acting on the political stage. Another manœuvre to cover this overthrow was his telegraphing to his organ in your city, that he was offered the fee of Tammany Hall and nomination to the Mayoralty if he would acquiesce in the call of the State Committee. Such an offer certainly never came from nor was ever dreamed of by any of the recognized leaders of the Softs. If made at all, it must have come from Mr. W. D. KENNEDY, a gentleman who is working a very moderate amount of brains to a point of tension entirely beyond their capacity. If he labors under the gay delusion that by this act of counterfeited generosity he can induce FERNANDO to acquiesce in his own nomination for the Mayoralty, a little more extended knowledge of that excellent gentleman and of New-York politics will certainly disenchant him. Tammany Hall is not likely to ratify this transfer of Mr. W. D. KENNEDY, or to indorse the nomination either of FERNANDO or himself. "They may both be very clever men but they can't keep that hotel." Mr KENNEDY'S mental structure is just sufficient to find room for the delicate duties he now discharges of Commissary-general to TIEMANN, COOPER & Co., and he had better not venture beyond. As for FERNANDO, he has shown himself a fearful failure, and gives to the world another example of how men who look great when playing on the passions of a ward or gammoning a corner grocery, may show themselves very small when tried on the broader and bolder field of State and National politics. He simply succeeded in giving to the Democratic party what was intended for himself, and by his transparent selfishness effected the junction of all the dissevered elements into one united body under the State organization represented by the Central Committee.

The harp that once in Mozart Hall,
The soul of passion breathed,
Now hangs deserted on the wall;

and the Wood politicians who pledged themselves in that now ruined and shattered pawnshop will have to moulder on its shelves for many a day, biding some better time before they find redemption.

How vastly different was the game played by the Softs. By shrewdly adopting verbatim the call made by DANIEL S. DICKINSON, in 1843, when Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and Chairman of the Democratic legislative caucus, under whose auspices the State Conventions at that time convened, they at once offered, without compromising themselves to the Hards, such a pledge of their disposition to act with generous honesty as gathered them all into a stronger and more united party than the Democracy of this State has exhibited since 1848. On the subject of the next Presidency, men of all shades fought shy and wary, and while there was a determination that the New-York delegation should enter the Charleston Convention as a *unit*, it seemed to be equally resolved to go there pledged to no particular candidate, but prepared to throw their votes into the scale of the most available candidate, whether DOUGLAS, BRECKINRIDGE, BUCHANAN, PIERCE, COBB, or any of the hundred other aspirants in the running. Their aim seemed to be to make the nomination dependent on the thirty-five New-York votes, whenever they could be brought into action with a decisive result. For the State ticket it is probable all the present possessors will be again presented, with the exception of the Secretary of State, Mr. Flag-bearer TUCKER, who modestly declines, and who will most likely be replaced by DAVID R. FLOYD JONES, of Queens County, although Assemblyman LAWRENCE, of the same county, was induced, by having the cup of hope presented to his lips, to dispense many cups of a different material to COTES and Company, and to invite them to stay over and dine with him after the adjournment of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society. For the Mayoralty it seemed pretty generally conceded that when the proper moment arrived, some influential member of the party would be brought forward to reap the fruits of Mr. KENNEDY'S present exertions on his own behalf. Judge INGRAHAM and Mr. ISAAC V. FOWLER were favorites. His long service to his own party, and his personal popularity with those politically opposed to it, would perhaps make the latter the most eligible candidate that could be selected. With such a name for Mayor, and JAMES T. BRADY for Corporation Counsel, it seemed to be generally conceded that the democratic ticket would present two powerful elements of strength. Between this and the Fall, however, the wheel will take many revolutions.

TIMMINS.

Amusements.

There is no novelty to report in the dramatic life of the metropolis. "Lalla Rookh" continues to be successful at Wallack's, and there has been nothing fresh at the few other theatres that are kept open during the warm weather.

Extensive alterations are being made at the Metropolitan for the ensuing season, and we learn that the engagements for Wallack's are nearly, if not entirely, complete.

SAILING OF THE STEAMERS MOSES TAYLOR AND NORTHERN LIGHT.—The United States Mail steamer *Moses Taylor*, Capt. McGOWAN, left on Friday for Aspinwall, with the California mails, and about six hundred passengers. Among the latter were BAYARD TAYLOR and wife, Commodore MONTGOMERY of the Pacific Squadron, Capt. J. FINDLAY SCHENCK, and ten officers of the new United States steamer *Saginaw* recently built at San Francisco, Judge McALLISTER and family, United States Court, Capt. ALLEN McLANE, and Col. COFFEE, U. S. A. The steamer *Northern Light*, of the Vanderbilt line, also left at the same hour for Aspinwall. She had about two hundred and fifty passengers.

KANSAS MATTERS.

THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

The Democratic Policy in the Kansas Convention.

CHARACTER OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Matters and Things in the Territory.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times
WYANDOTTE, K. T., Monday, Aug. 1, 1859

You will, doubtless, receive a copy of the new Constitution of Kansas, by the mail which carries this, and you will see that it fully bears out by internal evidence what I wrote you yesterday, of the influences under which the decision was effected. I told you that neither Republicans nor Democrats contested the question on the basis of principle—the real issue made being an issue of prospective pelf. The Helen of this new Trojan war was one Mother Earth in her well-known character as a lovely town lot.

If you will run your eye carefully over the new Constitution, you will find that it contains nothing to which the Democracy could really take exception—for on the negro question there is very little real difference now between the Republicans and the Democrats of Kansas. Compare the present organic act with the draft of the Bill of Rights submitted early in July, and you will observe that wherever in the latter any specially Anti-Slavery provision or qualification was inserted, it has been struck out in the actual instrument. The people of Kansas may ratify the Constitution now framed, and probably will, since the interests enlisted in support of it are on the whole the heaviest in the Territory; and I don't mean to deny that it is on the whole quite fit to be ratified; but if its passage or ratification are quoted as proving the Anti-Slavery temper of Kansas, the Anti-Slavery men of the East will do well to look to the facts before lifting their voices in shouts of joy. Take a few instances. The first article of the Bill of Rights reported in July recited the "inalienable right of all men to the control of their own persons." This clause has disappeared: it is probably buried in a lot on Capitol-square at Topeka. In the Bill of Rights as reported, the right of trial by jury was "extended to persons of all conditions." On this head a discreet silence is now observed.

If the Democrats could have secured their objects in the way of "location," they would have made no difficulty with the Constitution. But, however conciliatory the Republicans were prepared to be on the mere question of Republican principles and Anti-Slavery formulas, they "set their faces as flint" against any tampering with the Topeka speculation. The last crash of the Convention was a fury of personal passions, not of partisan hostilities. And "a awful crash" it was. The Republicans exult exceedingly in the valor of one of their number, a son of Anak, and also a Scotchman, named MCCULLOUGH, who made "order reign" in Wyandotte, much as Prince PASKIEWITCH achieved the same miracle in Warsaw, by rushing, six feet three by two feet six of him, into the midst of the howling, and crying, and clamoring members, and with two vast fists elevated in the air, threatening to pound the thirteen noisy Democrats into one silent jelly. I don't know how true this may be, but the champion is big enough to make one believe in the virtue of oatmeal for breeding bone, and all accounts agree that the most persistent attempts at disorder came from a certain Col. SLOUGH, not at all "of despond," but, on the contrary, of the State of Ohio, on the Democratic side of the house.

Gov. MEDARY came down to Wyandotte on Thursday, and was long in caucus on Thursday night. The Governor was in favor, it is said, of acquiescence in the Constitution. As a Democratic Party measure, this was to be advised, for the first result cannot be seriously modified, and having lost their "location," the best thing the Democrats could have done would have been to huddle the whole matter out of sight, leave Kansas to herself, and push on Nebraska. The more they meddle with Kansas the worse it will be for them in every possible respect.

The Republican Convention meets on Wednesday, at Lawrence, where I suppose your regular correspondent will take care of it. They anticipate a civil war for themselves. PARROTT and CONWAY are the rival leaders, who having jointly eaten up the Democracy, now propose to eat up each other. CONWAY is the New-Light man, and a New-Englander. PARROTT a South Carolinian, Anti-Slavery, but Conservative. The New-Lights have carried it in the Constitution, which is full of all the "latest fashions" in politics. Homestead Exemption and Women's Rights are both acknowledged with a hearty liberality. In regard to the personal and property rights of women and of the working-men, this Kansas Constitution deserves indeed the highest praise. Everybody but the "negro" is carefully looked after. *Sic transit gloria mundi!* Two years ago the idol of an armed and angry people, to-day kicked out by unanimous consent, the "negro," equally innocent of any share in his renown or his rejection, may well pray to be saved from his Kansas friends. My own impression, however, is that PAROTT will carry the nomination in spite of CONWAY's strength. He has personal popularity; and the "isms" are already beginning to be unpleasant in many Republican but Conservative nostrils. V. D.

Our Lawrence Correspondence.

LAWRENCE, Tuesday, Aug. 2 1859

I have just returned from the Constitutional Convention that adjourned on the 30th ult. The last of the session was even more stormy than the first, and on the last day but one, they gave some scenes that verged upon the "high tragedy." Party and personal feelings became very acute, and at one time the Democrats *defied the sergeant-at-arms* to keep them in order, when instantly the Republicans were on their feet, and the more chivalric rushed down to the Democratic side of the Hall, with fists and canes brandishing high and after a few fierce glances at each other, the Democrats sank down into their seats, mute as "whipped spaniels."

Then, on the last day, they acted out what we had anticipated of them, by refusing to sign the Constitution. This was purely a party dodge. Proverbially, Democrats never divide their votes. In this case, a part of them were inclined to sign the instrument, but the majority opposed the signing. The night before they were in caucus nearly all night, and Gov. MEDARY was among them. It was reported that the Governor was in favor of their signing, but when the hour arrived every Democrat refused to sanction the work they had tried so persistently to retard during the last four weeks.

They gave but very meagre reasons for such a step. They admitted, that with only two or three exceptions, it "would be a model Constitution." First, they were in great agony because it contained no prohibition against the immigration of persons of color. Second, the apportionment displeased them, because they saw no mode of distorting it so as to make the first Legislature anything but Republican. For such reasons only, the whole Democratic Party will probably take a position now against the State Government.

The Constitution will compare favorably with any other in the Union, and will unquestionably receive the support of three-fourths of our population. A proof copy is all I can obtain this morning to send you. It is nearly perfect, sufficiently so for your purposes.

The Territorial Republican Convention meets here next Wednesday to nominate a Delegate to Congress. Messrs. PARROTT and CONWAY are prominent candidates, but they have both been so active in their opposition to each other, that a new man is quite as likely to succeed.

The gold news continues of the most satisfactory character. EDWARD ROPES, a boy who left Lawrence last Spring with a hand-cart, has just been heard from in the mountains. He has one of the best claims, and has been offered $22,000 for it. He is the son of a widow lady living in Boston, who has written a book on our early history. This news will be most gratifying to her. Dr. DOY is with us in Lawrence, and handbills are scattered over the country, offering $1,000 for his apprehension by the Sheriff of Buchanan County, Mo. He will not be struck off until a higher bid is heard. RANDOLPH.

Constitution of the State of Kansas.

Adopted at Wyandotte, July 29—To be Submitted to the People Oct. 4, 1859.

The Constitution of the State of Kansas adopted by the Constitutional Convention at Wyandotte, July 29, is to be submitted to the people on the 4th of Oct. next.

An *Ordinance* affixed to the Constitution, declares that the State of Kansas will relinquish its right to tax the public lands included within the boundaries of the new State, *providing Congress agrees to the following conditions*, viz.:

"That sections of lands numbered 16 and 36 in each township in the State, including Indian reservations and trust lands, shall be granted to the State for the exclusive use of Common Schools; that seventy-two sections of land be granted for the maintenance of a State University; that thirty-six sections be granted for the erection of public buildings, and seventy-two sections for the use of charitable and benevolent institutions; that salt springs and mines be granted for works of public improvement; that *five per cent.* of the proceeds of the public lands in Kansas disposed of after the admission of the State into the Union be paid to the State for a Common School fund; and that the five hundred thousand acres of land to which the State is entitled, under the act of Congress approved Sept. 4 1841, be likewise granted for the support of Common Schools."

Following this Ordinance is the *Bill of Rights*, with its accompanying Preamble; both essentially modified from the original draft presented to the Convention by the Committee. The following is the official record:

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of Kansas, grateful to Almighty God for our civil and religious privileges, in order to insure the full enjoyment of our rights as American citizens, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the State of Kansas, with the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri, where the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude crosses the same, thence running west on said parallel to the twenty-fifth meridian of longitude west from Washington, thence north on said meridian to the fortieth parallel of north latitude, thence east on the said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri, thence south with the western boundary of said State to the place of beginning.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. All men are possessed of equal and inalienable natural rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

SEC 2. All political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and are instituted for their equal protection and benefit. No special privileges or immunities shall ever be granted by the Legislature, which may not be altered, revoked or repealed by the same body, and this power shall be exercised by no other tribunal or agency.

SEC. 3. The people have the right to assemble, in a peaceable manner, to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives and to petition the government or any department thereof, for the redress of grievances.

SEC 4. The people have the right to bear arms for their defence and security, but standing armies, in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, and shall not be tolerated, and the military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

SEC 5 *The right of trial by jury shall be inviolate.*

SEC. 6. *There shall be no Slavery in this State, and no involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime*, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

SEC 7. *The right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience shall never be infringed*, nor shall any person be compelled to attend or support any form of worship, nor shall any control of, or interference with the rights of conscience be permitted, nor any preference be given by law to any religious establishment or mode of worship. No religious test or property qualification shall be required for any office of public trust nor for any vote at any election, nor shall any person be incompetent to testify on account of religious belief.

SEC. 8. The right to the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless the public safety requires it in case of invasion or rebellion.

SEC. 9. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties except for capital offences, where proof is evident or the presumption great. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishment inflicted.

SEC. 10. In all prosecutions the accused shall be allowed to appear and defend in person, or by counsel; to demand the nature and the cause of the accusation against him; to meet the witness face to face, and to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offence is alleged to have been committed. No person shall be a witness against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence.

SEC. 11. *The liberty of the Press shall be inviolate*, and all persons may freely speak, write or publish their sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of such right; and in all civil or criminal actions for libel the truth may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it shall appear that the alleged libelous matter was published for justifiable ends, the accused party shall be acquitted.

SEC 12. No person shall be transported from the State for any offence committed within the same, and no conviction in this State shall work a corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

SEC. 13. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, adhering to its enemies, or giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the evidence of two witnesses to the overt act, or confession in open court.

SEC 14. No soldier shall in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the occupant, nor in time of war except as prescribed by law.

SEC 15. The right of the people to be secure in their persons and property against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall be inviolate; and no warrant shall issue but on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or property to be seized.

SEC 16 *No person shall be imprisoned for debt except in cases of fraud.*

SEC 17. *No distinction shall ever be made between citizens and aliens* in reference to the purchase, enjoyment or descent of property.

SEC 18 All persons, for injuries suffered in person, reputation or property shall have remedy by due course of law, and justice administered without delay.

SEC. 19. No hereditary emoluments, honors, or privileges shall ever be granted or conferred by this State.

SEC. 20. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people, and all powers not herein delegated remain with the people.

ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The entire Constitution is too long for publication in our columns. We append a careful abstract of its provisions, by articles:

ARTICLE I.—EXECUTIVE.

The Executive Department shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction; to hold office for a term of two years from the second Monday of January. Election returns for State officers to be transmitted to the Secretary of State; who, during the first week of the session of the Legislature, shall open them in the presence of both Houses in joint Convention. In case of a tie, the Houses to elect by joint ballot. The supreme executive power is vested in the Governor, who may convene the Legislature by proclamation, on extraordinary occasions; and in case of disagreement between the two Houses regarding the time of adjournment, may adjourn the Legislature. The pardoning power is vested in the Governor. The State seal shall be kept by the Governor, and be known as "the Great Seal of Kansas." The Lieutenant Governor to be President of the Senate, and perform the duties of Governor, in case of the disability of the Chief Executive, by death, impeachment or resignation. The Senate to choose a President *pro tem.* in case of the disability of the Lieutenant-Governor; and to act as Governor if the Chief Executive and Lieutenant-Governor become equally disabled. Vacancies in other offices named in this article may be filled temporarily by the Governor, until a new election shall have taken place. Officers of the Executive Department and of all public institutions to make reports to the Governor ten days before each regular session of the Legislature.

ART. II.—LEGISLATIVE.

The legislative power is vested in a Senate and House of Representatives. The first House of Representatives to consist of 75 members, chosen for one year. The first Senate to consist of 25 members chosen for two years. After the first election the number of Senators and members of the House of Representatives shall be regulated by law; but shall never exceed 100 Representatives and 33 Senators. Compensation of members, $3 *per diem*. Mileage, fifteen cents per mile, going and returning. The *per diem* allowance for each member, at the first session, not to exceed $240, nor more than $150 for each session thereafter, nor more than $90 for any special session. Members must be qualified voters and residents in the district whence elected. No member of Congress or United States officer is eligible to a seat in the Legislature. No person convicted of embezzlement or misuse of the public funds shall be eligible. All members to make oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Kansas. Each branch of the Legislature to establish its own rules; keep and publish a journal of its proceedings; record the votes, by ayes and noes, upon the final passage of any bill or joint resolution; and neither House shall adjourn for more than two days, without the consent of the other. Any member to have the right of protest and his protest to be entered on the journal, without delay or alteration. All bills shall originate in the House of Representatives, and be subject to amendment or rejection by the Senate. Bills and joint resolutions, passed by both Houses, to be presented to the Governor within two days. The Governor may exercise the veto power, but such veto must be transmitted to the House of Representatives, and be entered at large upon its minutes. The House shall then proceed to reconsider the bill so vetoed, and may repass it by a two thirds vote; then it shall be sent to the Senate, accompanied by the veto. The Senate shall then reconsider the bill, and pass it again by a two-thirds vote. The bill may then become a law. Bills not returned by the Governor within three days, Sundays excepted, shall become laws; unless the adjournment of the Legislature prevent its return, in which case it shall not become a law. Every bill to be read on three reported days in each House, unless in case of emergency. No bill shall contain more than one subject. All power to grant divorces is vested in the District Courts, subject to regulation by law. The enacting clause of all laws shall be "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas;" and no law shall be enacted except by bill. No member of the Legislature shall be subject to arrest, except for felony and breach of the peace, nor subject to the service of civil process, during the session, nor for fifteen days previously. In providing for the formation and regulation of schools (section 23), the Legislature *shall make no distinction between the rights of males and females*. No appropriation to be made for a longer time than one year. A State Census to be taken at least once in ten years; the first census to be taken in 1865. All sessions of the Legislature to begin on the second Tuesday of January in each year. The sole power of impeachment is vested in the House of Representatives; the impeachment to be tried by the Senate; a two thirds vote to be requisite for conviction. The Governor and all State officers to be subject to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office; but judgment in all such cases shall not be extended further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of profit, honor or trust under this Constitution.

ARTICLE III.—JUDICIAL.

The Judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Probate Courts, Justices of the Peace, and in such other Courts, inferior to the Supreme Court, as may be provided by law. The State to be divided into five Judicial Districts; the Justices to hold office for four years. Probate Courts to have jurisdiction in cases of *habeas corpus*. Two Justices of the Peace to be elected in each township, for two years. Compensation of Judicial officers to be not less than $1,500 *per annum* to each Justice or Judge, without other fee, or the privilege of holding any other office, or of practicing even, during their term of office. The style of all process shall be, "the State of Kansas." The eighteenth section of this Article defines the five Judicial Districts by counties.

ART. IV.—ELECTIONS.

All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections by the Legislature shall be *viva voce*. General elections shall be held annually on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November. Township elections shall be held on the first Tuesday in April until otherwise provided by law.

ART. V.—SUFFRAGE.

Every white male person of 21 years and upwards, belonging to either of the following classes—who shall have resided in Kansas six months next preceding any election, and in the township or ward in which he offers to vote, at least thirty days next preceding such election, shall be deemed a qualified elector 1. Citizens of the United States; 2. Persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization. No soldier, seaman or marine in the Army or Navy of the United States, or of their allies, shall be deemed to have acquired a residence in the State in consequence of being stationed within the same. Every person who shall give or accept a challenge to fight a duel, or who shall knowingly carry to another person such challenge, or shall go out of the State to fight a duel, shall be ineligible to any office of trust or profit. Every person who shall have given or offered a bribe to procure his election, shall be disqualified from holding office during the term for which he may have been elected. Electors, during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning therefrom, shall be privileged from arrest in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

ART. VI.—EDUCATION.

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who shall hold office for two years, is invested with the general supervision of the Common School funds and educational interests of the State. The Legislature shall encourage the promotion of intellectual, moral, scientific and agricultural improvement, by establishing a uniform system of common schools, and schools of a higher grade, embracing normal, preparatory, collegiate and university departments. A perpetual *School Fund* is created by the appropriation of the proceeds of all lands granted by the United States to the State, the estates of all persons dying in the State without will or heir, such *per cent.* as may be granted by Congress on the sale of lands in the State, military exemption payment and fines. This income to be disbursed annually. Children between five and twenty-one, to be eligible to all Common School privileges. Provision to be made by law for the establishment, at some eligible and central point, of *a State University*, for the promotion of literature and the arts and sciences including a Normal and Agricultural department. All funds arising from the sale or rents of lands granted by the United States to the State for the support of a State University, and all other grants, donations or bequests, either by the State or by individuals, for such purpose, shall remain a perpetual fund, to be called the "University Fund," the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the State University. *No religious sect to control any part of the Common School or University funds.* A Board of School Commissioners is created by the appointment of the State Superintendent, Secretary of State and Attorney-General.

ART. VII—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Institutions for the benefit of the insane, blind, and deaf and dumb, and such other benevolent institutions as the public good may require, shall be fostered and supported by the State, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by law. Trustees of such benevolent institutions as may be hereafter created, shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. A Penitentiary shall be established, the directors of which shall be appointed or elected, as prescribed by law.

ART. VIII.—MILITIA.

The militia shall be composed of all able-bodied white male citizens between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years, except such as are exempted by the laws of the United States, or of this State; but all citizens of any religious denomination whatever, who, from scruples of conscience, may be averse to bearing arms, shall be exempted therefrom, upon such conditions as may be prescribed by law. The Governor to be Commander-in-Chief of the Militia, with power to suppress insurrection and repel invasion.

ART. IX.—COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

The Legislature shall provide for organizing new counties, locating county seats, and changing county lines, but no county seat shall be changed without the consent of a majority of the electors of the county; nor any county organized, nor the lines of any county changed so as to include an area of less than four hundred and thirty-two square miles.

ART. X.—APPORTIONMENTS.

Each organized county shall have at least one Representative; and each county shall be divided into as many districts as it has representatives. It shall be the duty of the first Legislature to make an apportionment, based upon the census ordered by the last Legislative Assembly of the Territory; and a new apportionment shall be made in the year 1866, and every five years thereafter, based upon the census of the preceding year. Section 3 defines the temporary apportionment, to continue in operation until the new one, based upon a census, can be made.

ART. XI.—FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The Legislature shall provide for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation; but all property used exclusively for State, county, municipal, literary, educational, scientific, religious, benevolent charitable purposes, and personal property to the amount of at least two hundred dollars for each family, shall be exempted from taxation.

SEC 2. The Legislature shall provide for taxing the notes and bills discounted or purchased, moneys loaned, and other property, effects, or dues of every description (without deduction) of all banks now existing, or hereafter to be created, and of all bankers, so that all property employed in banking shall always bear a burden of taxation equal to that imposed upon the property of individuals. The State debt, except in cases hereinafter provided, shall never exceed $1,000,000. Every debt shall be authorized by a specific law. The exceptions are, that the State may borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in time of war; but the money thus raised, shall be applied exclusively to the object for which the loan was authorized, or to the repayment of the debt thereby created.

ART. XII—CORPORATIONS.

The Legislature shall pass no special act conferring corporate powers. Corporations may be created under general laws; but all such laws may be amended or repealed. Dues from corporations shall be secured by individual liability of the stockholders to an additional amount equal to the stock owned by each stockholder; and such other means as shall be provided by law; but such individual liabilities shall not apply to railroad corporations, nor corporations for religious or charitable purposes.

ART. XIII.—BANKS AND CURRENCY.

A general banking law is established, and no banking institution shall issue circulative notes of less denomination than $5. All banking laws shall require, as collateral security for the redemption of the circulating notes of any bank, organized under their provisions, a deposit with the Auditor of the State, of the interest-paying bonds of the several States or of the United States, at the cash rates of the New York Stock Exchange, to an amount equal to the amount of circulating notes which such bank shall be authorized to issue, and a cash deposit in its vaults of ten per cent. of such amount of circulating notes; and the State Auditor shall register and countersign no more circulating bills of any bank than the cash value of such bonds when deposited. Whenever the bonds pledged as collateral security for the circulation of any bank shall depreciate in value, the Auditor of State shall require additional security, or curtail the circulation of such bank to such extent as will continue the security unimpaired. All circulating notes shall be redeemable in the money of the United States. Holders of such notes shall be entitled, in case of the insolvency of such banks, to preference of payment over all other creditors.

ART. XIV.—AMENDMENTS.

Propositions for the amendment of this Constitution may be made by either branch of the Legislature; and if adopted, shall be submitted to the people for final adoption or rejection. Whenever two thirds of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature shall think it necessary to call a Convention to revise, amend or change this Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote at the next election of members of the Legislature, for or against a Convention, and if a majority of all the electors voting at said election shall have voted for a Convention, the Legislature shall, at the next session, provide for calling the same.

ART. XV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Lotteries are prohibited. Public printing to be let on contract to the lowest responsible bidder. The rights of women are protected; section 6 of this Article providing as follows:

SEC. 6. The Legislature shall provide for the protection of the rights of women, married and single, in acquiring and possessing property, real, personal and mixed, *separate and apart from the husband, and shall also provide for the equal rights of* women in the protection of their children.

State officers who shall neglect the performance of any legal duty may have their salaries reduced by act of the Legislature. The temporary seat of Government is located at Topeka, county of Shawnee; the first Legislature to submit the question of the permanent location of the Capital to the popular vote. Section 9 *provides for homestead exemption.* It reads as follows:

SEC. 9. *A Homestead to the extent of one hundred and sixty acres of farming land, or of one acre within the limits of any incorporated town or city*, occupied as a residence by the family of the owner, together with all improvements on the same, *shall be exempted from forced sale under any process of law* and shall not be alienated without the joint consent of husband and wife, when that relation exists; but no property shall be exempt from sale for taxes or for the payment of obligations contracted for the purchase of said premises, or for the erection of improvements thereon. *Provided:* the provisions of this section shall not apply to any process of law obtained by virtue of a lien given by the consent of both husband and wife.

SCHEDULE.

An accompanying *schedule* makes provision for temporary government until the new Constitution becomes fully operative. The Constitution is to be submitted to the popular vote on the first Tuesday of October, 1859. If adopted, a general election is to follow on the first Tuesday of December, 1859. All Territorial officers are continued in the exercise of their duties until superseded under authority of this Constitution. Upon official information having been by him received of the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, it shall be the duty of the Governor elect under the Constitution to proclaim the same and to convene the Legislature and do all things else necessary to the complete and active organization of the State Government. The first Legislature shall have no power to make any changes in County lines. At the election to be held for the ratification or rejection of this Constitution, each elector shall be permitted to vote on the homestead provision contained in the Article on "Miscellaneous," by depositing a ballot inscribed "For the Homestead," or "Against the Homestead;" and if a majority of all the votes cast at said election shall be against said provision, then it shall be stricken from the Constitution.

APPEAL TO CONGRESS—RAILROAD LANDS—KANSAS CLAIMS—ADMISSION OF THE STATE.

Appended to the Constitution is a series of resolutions, setting forth the claims of the State upon Congress, as follows:

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States is hereby requested, upon the application of Kansas for admission into the Union, to pass an act granting to the State 4,500,000 acres of land, to aid in the construction of railroads and other internal improvements.

Resolved, That Congress be further requested to pass an act appropriating 50,000 acres of land for the improvement of Kansas River, from its mouth to Fort Riley.

Resolved, That Congress be further requested to pass an act granting all the swamp lands within the State for the benefit of Common Schools.

Resolved, That Congress be further requested to pass an act appropriating five hundred thousand dollars, or in lieu thereof five hundred thousand acres of land, for the payment of the claims awarded to citizens of Kansas by the Claim Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Legislature of Kansas under an act of the Legislature of Feb. 7, 1859.

Resolved, That the Legislature shall make provision for the sale or disposal of the lands granted to the State in aid of internal improvements and for other purposes, subject to the same rights of preëmption to the settlers thereon as are now allowed by law to settlers on the public lands.

Resolved, That it is the desire of the people to be admitted into the Union with this Constitution.

Resolved, That Congress be further requested to assume the debt of this Territory.

Done in Convention at Wyandotte, this the 29th day of July, A. D. 1859.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Political Movements—Mint Returns—The Indian Boundary Survey—Defalcation—Fires—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.
SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 11, 1859.

The Overland Mails follow each other in such quick succession that we sometimes have little of interest to communicate. My budget of news to-day is especially brief, but I will make sure of all that is to be had.

The Republicans are in the field actively canvassing the State. An enthusiastic meeting was held in this city, yesterday, which was addressed by the candidates for Governor, Congress, and other prominent speakers. Strong hopes of carrying the State are entertained.

Senator BRODERICK addressed a political meeting at Placerville on the 9th. He was received with unbounded enthusiasm by an immense concourse of people. Cannon were fired during the day, flags waved from the public buildings, and every expression of delight was manifested.

The Anti-Lecompton State Central Committee, which met in Sacramento on the 7th July, nominated for Attorney-General, EDMUND RANDOLPH, of San Francisco, in place of ELIJAH STEELE, of Siskiyou, declined; and for State Treasurer, J. H. JEWETT, of Marysville, in place of D. R. ASHLEY, of Monterey, also declined.

The Democratic candidates have announced their appointments for the canvass. The list includes Senator GWIN, Gov. WELLER, LATHAM, and the principal candidates.

From the annual report of the Mint officers at San Francisco, it appears that the gold coinage of the year amounted to $13,886,400, of which $13,782,800 were in double eagles, and only $109,600 in smaller coin. That is to say, that more than 99 per cent. of the gold coinage of our mint is in the largest coin permitted to be struck by our law, and larger than any piece of coin commonly current in any other country in the world, or at least in the civilized world. Of the smallest gold coin, the sum of $20,000 in quarter eagles, and $15,000 in dollars.

Mr. J. M. FAIRBANKS, connected with JONES & BROWN's Indian boundary survey, has arrived here, from the Antelope Hills. The surveying party, on its route in, met the four companies of the First Cavalry, recently stationed here and at Fort Washita, at a point about one hundred miles east of the Antelope Hills, getting on well. Maj. EMORY was in command, having joined the troops at old Fort Arbuckle. Mr. F says the troops presented a very imposing appearance, extending a long distance, with a train of eighty-five wagons in the rear.

A man, named JOHN GILLAN, who resides near San Andreas, shot a Chinaman on Wednesday last, on the road in the neighborhood of the Centre House. No cause or provocation appears to have existed for the shooting. GILLAN was riding along the road at the time, the Chinaman quietly proceeding before him, when, as we learn, the former deliberately drew his pistol and shot the latter through the back. The wound is thought to be mortal. GILLAN was arrested and committed to jail. A Frenchman, who was passing at the time, witnessed the whole affair.

Mr. ALBERT BARNES, a highly esteemed resident of Stockton, was accidentally killed on Saturday, July 2, on the Sonora road. While descending a hill, about 7 o'clock in the morning, upon a team belonging to Mr. CLIFFORD, of this city, the brake with which Mr. BARNES was checking the wagon suddenly broke, and he was thrown from the wagon under the wheels which passed over the lower portion of his abdomen. He lived but a short time. His remains will be brought to this city. Mr. B. was a native of Barrington, Rhode Island, and was about 28 years of age."

Of fires, we have had two rather extensive ones—and when one looks over the country and sees that its entire surface at this time is as dry as a tinder-box he is rather surprised that spontaneous combustion does not consume the whole of it. A fire broke out in FRANK SMITH's ball-room at Chipp's Flat, in Sierra County, on Friday night last, and speedily extended over a considerable portion of the village.

On the same night a fire broke out in Rough and Ready, Nevada County, which destroyed property to the value of about $75,000. The fire originated in the building of PAT. POWERS, adjoining GILHAM & OULTS' fire proof brick store, and consumed the whole town north of GILHAM's store to the bridge. The church and all the residences on the hill-side were destroyed; also, GILHAM's fire-proof store. The Dolney House and Odd-Fellows' Hall were all that were saved. A strong breeze blowing from the south at the time rendered it impossible for the citizens to save anything.

At North San Juan, Nevada County, on the afternoon of the 8th, ADISON F. SPENCER was killed by a sudden rush of water and earth through the mining tunnel in which he was at work. He was carried several hundred feet down the rapids, and when found his body was fearfully mangled. He was an estimable citizen, and as a mark of esteem business was generally suspended during the hours of his funeral. He was a native of New-York, and 30 years old.

Mrs. MALINE AGNES LEE, the colored woman who was shot by her husband, ALBERT LEE, as related in my last, has died from the effects of the wound. The husband is still living, but in a precarious condition.

A young man named BENJAMIN BOLLAN, a native of New-York, and an active member of our Fire Department, became suddenly insane yesterday morning while walking on Kearny street. He was apparently in good health when he left his residence soon after breakfast. His singular conduct attracted attention, and he was accosted by friends, who, upon ascertaining his condition had him properly cared for. Up to a late hour last night he refused to hold any conversation even with his most intimate acquaintances. His malady may be only temporary, but is feared that his reason is gone forever. It does not appear that anything unusual has occurred to him to disorder his mind, and the supposition is that his affliction is the result of depression of spirits excited by pecuniary difficulties. His friends here are ministering to his necessities.

Full returns of the election in Carson's Valley, settle the fact that Major DODGE, United States Indian Agent there, has beaten Judge J. M. CRANE as delegate to Congress from the proposed new Territory of Nevada.

The defalcation of LUKE BOND, late Marshal of Benicia, is ascertained to be $5,334 42. No circumstances explaining or tending to apologise for his conduct have appeared.

COLLINS and Miss FANNY MORANT closed a successful engagement here last evening, and are about to start again for the mountains.

Miss AVONIA JONES, the *tragedienne*, commences an engagement here to-night.

The Italian opera is in full blast at the American Theatre and doing well. The orchestra and chorus performance are really fine, and Signor BIANDDI and wife supply us with a fair quality of tenor and soprano. Mr. LEACH does the baritone creditably.

AFFAIRS ON THE RIVER PLATE.

Important Declaration in Regard to Commercial Neutrality in the Present War—Speech of Don Velez Sarsfield, Secretary of State, in the Senate of Buenos Ayres, June 7, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I am commissioned by the Governor to manifest to the Chamber, the principles that are to guide the conduct of the Government, in the war that has been declared against us by the Government of the Paraná, as proved by acts and documents of public notoriety, that the Chamber with a full knowledge of the antecedents, may accept or reject the grave and important bill under consideration, and harmonize the interior laws with those that regard foreign commerce; as the war is also the ground alleged for imposing upon the community, the grievous measure of the passport.

The usages and customs of war have been mollified, in proportion as the world became civilized. Formerly when two communities were at war, it was a legal axiom that both territories were enemies, that their respective subjects were also enemies, and that their property of every kind was, the same as man, the property of an enemy, and should be treated as such. The progress and advancement of civilization naturally separated the person engaged in pacific pursuits from him that marched with arms in his hands to attack his enemy. A distinction was also made between property that was essentially the material of war, and other innocent effects, that formed the greater part of the capital of commerce and industry. The United States, in the treaty of alliance with Prussia in 1785, had the glory of being the first in offering to private property in time of war the most complete guarantees; her example was followed by the powers of Europe, but the war that subsequently ensued between France and England, about the beginning of this century, threw back the customs of war to the times of barbarism; still civilization advanced amidst these ruins, and at the commencement of the Crimean war, France first, and afterwards England, established the great principle—that the flag covers the property. They respected the enemy's property, and only impeded commerce in those ports that were under an actual blockade. The Congress of Paris took another great step, and in almost all nations privateering against the enemy's inoffensive property, has been abolished. The United States went still further, and proposed to France and England, that private property in merchant vessels should also be held sacred by the belligerents; and thus it must be in due course. Fortunately, therefore, what were called international rights during war, no longer exist; rights of war that no one has against persons and things that do not appertain to war.

We must accept these lessons from the great Powers, and even advance another step, in the war in which we find ourselves with the Argentine Confederation. In reality it is a civil war, for which there never has been an established right. Although it is about to take place between two Governments at present independent both have recognized that the one and the other are integrant parts of the Argentine Republic, and that they form one Nation.

In the present war, therefore, the territory of the Confederation shall not be considered a hostile territory; its inhabitants shall not be considered enemies of the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres; private property of the Confederation shall not be held as enemy's property, nor shall we recognize any other enemy than the soldier that attacks us, and things that are used only for war. We are therefore bound to respect the people and property of the Confederation, and to regard them as individuals of the same family and as national property. In its fluvial commerce, we might say, like France and England, that the neutral flag covers the property; but we can say more; that those properties, that that commerce, are protected by the national flag, by the flag of the Argentine Republic.

The Government of Buenos Ayres will proceed according to these principles in the war to which it has been compelled. For it there will be no other enemy in the Confederation than he that attacks it with arms, nor any other enemy's property than the ordinary arms of war. If other communities have thought to ruin their enemy by destroying his commerce, or preventing its development, the Government of Buenos Ayres has no intention of ruining the commerce or the fortune of the Confederation: its prosperity will be the prosperity of the nation, which cannot be realized without also augmenting the prosperity and fortune of Buenos Ayres. Accordingly, the Government never intended to put any impediment in the way of the commerce of the Confederation, nor to interrupt free intercourse between those communities and the State of Buenos Ayres, since the war only exists between the armed men, and peace and friendship between the other members of the Argentine Republic.

Guided by these ideas, the Government has ordered the General of the Army of Operations not to put any impediment in any route by which the people, the correspondence and the commerce of the Confederation, may seek to reach the State of Buenos Ayres: even though the Government of the Confederation may impede commerce, transit and communication, by the fluvial routes by which they have hithertofore been carried on.

Foreign commerce will continue as heretofore, without any impediment from the Government of Buenos Ayres. There will be no obstacle to its being carried on, from our ports to those of the Confederation, in the manner in which it was conducted before the war, with the single exception of the commerce of arms. We have no need, gentlemen, of Prize Tribunals, for we do not intend to make any prize of effects or property of the Confederation. The vessels of neutral nations, therefore, will not be subjected to any compulsory detentions, nor to delays for the purpose of searching the cargo. The Government has given orders to the Chief of our Naval Forces, to detain only such neutral vessels as he knows positively, or has good grounds to believe, carry contraband of war. That he search such, if their captains allow it, and if not, that he merely detain them and report to the Government, that the search may be made by Consular Commissioners. Contraband of war shall only be the arms that armies commonly use in acts of war, and whose ordinary purpose is that of war.

In this way, gentlemen, we recognize rights that we could not deny; we humanize the war, and will do only what is necessary for war. Happily this march of high morality is subservient to our success in the operations of the war. We must not treat communities, their persons and their property as enemies, that they may receive and treat us as friends.

It will be necessary, therefore, that the internal laws that you wish to create in consequence of the war, harmonize with the laws the Government will observe with respect to persons beyond the limits of its territory. Let us not impose the heavy burden of the necessity of a passport to depart from Buenos Ayres, if we are about to avoid the consequences most common to a state of war, and if that measure, as the Government is persuaded, in no way contributes to the success of our arms, nor can aid the enemy in hostilities against us.

These are the considerations the Government feels bound to submit to the Senate on entering on the discussion of the law of passports; and the Minister of Finance is instructed to submit others to the Chamber, that the bill under discussion may not be accepted.

A Difficulty between Maryland and Pennsylvania—Fugitive Slaves.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The journals of Maryland are naturally busy with a subject of considerable interest pertaining to the reclamation of slaves who have escaped into the territory of Pennsylvania. We gather, from the accounts of a recent affair, the history that is now exciting the discussion as to what course shall be pursued under the circumstances of the case.

Several owners of slaves in Frederick County, Md., discovered that some of them had taken refuge in Cumberland County, in this State, and they sought the surest means to obtain them. Accordingly, they selected Mr. EMANUEL MYERS, who lives upon the turnpike road leading from Westminster to Gettysburg, in this State, and just beyond the State line to be their agent, and to carry back the fugitives. MYERS went to Carlisle, and applied to Mr. BIDDLE, who was formerly the United States Commissioner, for a warrant under the celebrated Federal Act of 1850. He did not obtain it, for Mr. BIDDLE's powers had terminated, and there was no Commissioner, it is said, to supply his place. MYERS then returned for further instructions from his employers, and after mature deliberation and with full instructions, he entered Pennsylvania, to take the slaves 'wherever he could find them, without committing a breach of the peace.' Taking assistants with him, he went to the house of the chief fugitive who passed under the assumed name of Butler, and under the cover of night he took the man away, his wife and children following. This took place on the 10th of June last. Of course, this step caused excitement. No form of law had been used to discover whether or not the person seized was bond or free, and if one person could thus be taken, why might not the liberty of any one be at the mercy of EMANUEL MYERS, or of any other similar agent? The kidnapping of Butler, however, was not to be passed over without some attempt to discover how far he was entitled to conduct himself as he did toward a person living under the ægis of freedom in Pennsylvania. A colored man, named COLEMAN, on the 14th of June made oath and affidavit to the facts substantially as we have stated, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of MYERS. The warrant did not declare that the parties taken away were free, and Mr. MCCARTNEY, the Sheriff of Cumberland County, went to Westminster, Maryland, to see the Sheriff of Carroll County, and endeavored to obtain his aid to secure MYERS, but without success. He then returned to this State, and devised a plan for arresting MYERS. He placed a posse of assistants in the mail coach, and it was driven this side of the house of MYERS, and this side of the State line. The driver then called to MYERS to come and get a letter directed to him, and as he climbed to the driver's seat he was arrested within sight of his own family. The kidnapper was himself kidnapped—the only difference being that he had seized persons without the color of law, while he was taken with all the necessary means and appliances. At present the matter stands thus: MYERS is to appear at the August term of the Cumberland County Court, he having given bail in the sum $2,500 to answer the charge of kidnapping.

The Maryland journals complain of the treatment that MYERS has received, and argue that, as the persons taken were slaves, that full permission should have been given to him to take them away. This is not precisely according to our view of the case. Let us assume, for instance, that MYERS was not an agent of any party—that he acted for his own selfish ends, and that he seized free persons of color. Would the journalists, under such circumstances have asked either that the persons seized should not have been restored to their homes, or that the clever strategy of the Sheriff in taking him should not have been executed? We think they would scarcely have uttered a word of regret or censure on the subject. How, then, without the presence of any legal testimony can the principle be adopted that MYERS was acting lawfully in taking Butler and his family? The entire proceedings, we imagine, have been taken upon the presumption that MYERS kidnapped free persons of color, and it is to prevent outrages in future upon the liberty of the person that the proceedings are carried on, and not with any intention of doing any act of injustice to Maryland or any one of its citizens. We may believe that MYERS was fully entitled to the parties whom he carried off, but that does not diminish the duties of the law or of its officers in Pennsylvania. Were we to grant that MYERS was right and fully justified, how soon would the doors be open to kidnappers to enter this State, in the dead hour of night, and take out of it free and innocent persons! The Federal law of 1850 not only defines what may be done with fugitive slaves, when they are caught, but it directs the course to be pursued to reclaim them, and while that law exists we must sustain it, though we may not go behind it, to deprive any person of liberty, however much we may be individually satisfied as to the conditions of the case. We by no means approve of the mode adopted to arrest MYERS, yet we cannot see that he can well complain, as he was the first to enter upon a stratagem—calling a man from his bed, under the plea that he had a warrant for him, and then carrying him and his family away, as though the processes of the law had been thoroughly observed. The Sheriff who arrested MYERS would have been justified, on the other hand, in doing precisely as he did to arrest a burglar, counterfeiter, or pirate, and we can only ascertain what the real character of MYERS is when we have the full evidence brought before a Court entitled to receive it. It is true the less law we have the better is it for the community, provided the government of society does not suffer for the lack of it; but, in the present instance, that no evil may be done in the future it is absolutely necessary to give MYERS an opportunity to defend himself from what, in any view of the case, must be considered an illegal act.

THE RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

Additional Testimony Concerning the Northern Railroad—Evidence of Superintendent White—Excitement at Schaghticoke.

The following additional evidence in relation to the Scaghticoke slaughter has been taken before the Coroner's jury:

Howard Carroll sworn—Am a civil engineer, a bridge engineer; have examined the bridge which broke down; the cause of the breaking of the bridge *was because it was rotten*; there were several concomitant causes which immediately led to the disaster; *that the bridge was rotten is acknowledged by everybody*, because the Company were building a new one; I understand that a freight train passed over it rapidly, about an hour or two before it broke, and the bridge master, in preparing for his new structure, had inserted new wall plates, and I believe removed one or two of the smaller sway braces. Neither of these acts would have made the bridge absolutely weaker, but they made it relatively so as comparing its different parts with another. A rotten bridge will often stand after ordinary opinion condemns it because the joints hold together; the keying up of the bridge, for the insertion of the wall-plates, made it weak and less able to sustain its ordinary strain; I believe it was the freight train that destroyed what remaining fibre there was, and that the impact of the passenger train completed the break of destruction; can't tell whether a train could pass over the bridge in safety; it is safer to cross a bridge slow than fast; think the lower chord gave away first, either at the abutment or about half way—can't say which; *believe the timber is white pine; it was rotten; where it rested on the abutments, it showed rottenness externally*; elsewhere the outside appeared sound; the span is fifty-five feet, and the height about thirty feet; the circumstances are the same exactly as in the Desjardins accident; don't consider the bridge the best style of bridge for railroad; they are getting up a good style of bridge there now; the proportions of the bridge were good, when it was constructed; think it probable that the last heavy train that passed over the bridge caused the accident; am employed by the Central Railroad.

The following testimony was given by WILLIAM WHITE, Superintendent of the Road:

William White, sworn: Am Superintendent of the Albany, Vermont and Canada Railroad; examined the bridge last Saturday afternoon; *I considered it safe; told my carpenter so; he had ten days previously reported the bridge bad to me, and I told him to put up a new bridge*; he showed me how he was going to put the new bridge in; *I told him not to put it up until I could see how he was going to put it in and use the bridge at the same time*; I went there for that purpose last Saturday; when I went under the bridge it was better than I expected it was; I asked him—"Can you replace the bridge with the new one and use it at the same time?" He replied that he could, and explained to me how he intended doing it; I left Saturday evening; he had not commenced to do the work; we have printed instructions for engineers; in case of every violation of them that has come to my knowledge, the man has been reprimanded by me, or has been discharged; have been Superintendent over three years; don't recollect when my attention was first called to the condition of this bridge; don't recollect distinctly whether my attention was called to it last May; have heard fault found with Mr. JONES, the engineer, about running at too great speed over bridges; he has promised to reform and has reformed; he was running at the rate of ten miles an hour over the bridge; he was exceeding the rules; every man on the road has these instructions; am President of the road likewise; there is no corporation or directors of the road; it is in the hands of trustees; it is to be sold in September; think there must have been braces removed out of that bridge before it could have fallen; heavy trains went over the bridge in the morning; this was a light passenger train; Mr. Cooley has always had materials whenever he wanted to make repairs; I have got them on my own responsibility; have read Mr Cooley's testimony.

The Troy *Daily Times* of Saturday says:

We are pleased to learn that conductor COOLEY's injuries are not so serious as at first anticipated. He feels some internal soreness, but thinks it will not prove serious.

Mr. BAKER was brought down from Schaghticoke by conductor WHITE, on the Troy and Boston Road, this morning, and taken to his residence in Albany. A cot was made by the citizens of Schaghticoke, upon which Mr. B was laid, and placed in the centre of the car, which was run direct to Albany. His injuries are a compound fracture of the leg. Dr. ARMSBY thinks he will be able to save it.

Mr. FULLER, who sustained a fracture of the collar-bone, and was bruised and shaken by the fall, is in a fair way of recovery. He was well enough yesterday to leave the scene of the disaster for his home.

The Albany *Statesman* says:

A gentleman who came down this morning informs us that the people at Schaghticoke are very indignant and threaten bodily harm to Mr. WHITE, the Superintendent, if he shows himself in that vicinity. A party have burned an old freight car belonging to the road, and will continue the work if they attempt to run the road again. The bridge at Schaghticoke is said to be in a very dangerous condition; also, several other bridges along the line of the road. The villagers seem disposed to prevent the resumption of business on the road.

ANOTHER RAILROAD DISASTER.

Fall of a Bridge on the New Haven Railroad—Probable Loss of Life.

The *Journal of Commerce* publishes the following account of a railroad disaster on the New-York and New-Haven line, caused, like the catastrophe at Schaghticoke, *by the fall of a decayed bridge:*

PORT CHESTER, Aug. 5, 1859.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The fears you express of a series of disasters, in this morning's issue, are likely to prove well founded. Another of those wooden traps, with which our railroads seem to abound, was sprung last evening at this place.

When the last accommodation train from New Haven arrived here, the locomotive gave out, from some cause, and as ten or eleven persons were standing upon the platform near by, a bridge which was constructed over a curve in the road gave way with a tremendous crash, and precipitated them in a complete mass some fifteen or twenty feet below, among the rocks wounding four or five, one, it is feared, fatally. He is a young man, whose parents reside in Massachusetts by the name of Arnold, a student at Mr. Thompson's school at this place. He had both wrists broken, a dangerous wound upon the head, and severe internal injuries. It is feared he will not survive. This is a sad case indeed. The young man was expecting a visit from his parents this very day, it being his first term at this school. Now, it does seem that some person is responsible for this. *The timbers were all decayed, and would hardly bear their their own weight; and although the company has been warned of it repeatedly, it has passed along unattended to until this time.* A few dollars would have made it all secure,—and the parents of that young man would have been spared the pain and agony they must undergo in witnessing the mangled condition of their son. I do not profess to know whose duty it is to attend to these human traps—unless it be the road-master's, who receives a compensation for this service. Surely some one is, or should be, responsible.

The Curb-stone Nuisance.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 6, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: When an Englishman is imposed upon, whether at home or abroad; when he discovers any irregularity in the execution of the laws; when, in short, he discovers any evil or difficulty requiring remedy, his certain recourse is a communication to the TIMES newspaper, which, ten to one, brings about, sooner or later, a correction of the difficulty. *Publicity cures the complaint.* In England, his course is sometimes carried to an unnecessary, if not absurd extreme. In this country, the reverse is the case, and we are apt to bear annoyances and impositions both great and small without complaint, simply because we are so wholly and constantly engrossed with private matters, that those of public interest are left almost uncared for. You have for some time past been prominent among the papers of this City, in pointing out abuses and defects in various quarters, and I write to call, through you, the attention of the proper authorities, if such there be to what I think cannot but be considered as an intolerable nuisance.

I refer to the practice of many parties, apparently carried on without the slightest interference or restraint, of using the curb-stones of the side-walks in our principal thoroughfares and the stone pillars and foundations for iron railings around our parks, as vehicles for advertising—generally of quack medicines or cheap amusements.

Block upon block up town is disfigured in this manner, and the entrances to Union-square and other parks, to say nothing of the foundation to the City Hall railing, which is covered from one end to the other, completely ruined in appearance by printed posted posters thereupon, and still worse by the use of stencil plates and paint.

If the writer of this is not mistaken, every instance of this practice is a direct violation of our laws, and properly falls within the scope of the Police. Why do they not prevent it? If committed, for the sake of concealment, in the night, the posters themselves carry their direction with them, and the parties under whose instructions they are used should be sought out and fined.

Will you not use your influence in mitigation of this nuisance, and much oblige,

Your obedient servant, H. J. F.

AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

SPRINGFIELD SESSION.

GULF STREAM EXPLORATIONS.

A Vermont Whale—Geographical Distribution of Plants, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Saturday Noon, Aug. 6, 1859.

No general session this morning, but an early gathering into sections—the hour of meeting being 9½ A. M. Several papers, begun in the four sections last evening, which night overtook before they were finished, were disposed of. In the Physical Section, (Dr. GOULD, late of the Dudley Observatory, in the chair,) Superintendent BACHE read a paper on

GULF-STREAM EXPLORATIONS.

This is a third memoir upon this subject, and concerned the distribution of temperature in the Gulf Stream in the Florida Channel. It was communicated by authority of the Treasury Department. The results of the explorations of the Gulf Stream have been communicated to the Association from time to time, as facts of peculiar interest have been discovered. The original plan of these explorations was carefully studied, and having proved successful has been steadily adhered to. Recent observations have been directed to that part of the stream between Havana and Cape Florida, known as the Channel and Strait of Florida. The present communication contains the results obtained on four sections in this locality, by Com. B. F. SANDS and Lieut.-Com. T. A. CRAVEN, U. S. N., assistants in the Coast Survey in 1855 and 1859. The diagrams show the geographical positions of the sections, the temperature at different depths, the depths corresponding to certain specified temperatures, and the form of the bottom, and other particulars of the sections. The sections are perpendicular to the coast at distances, respectively, of about fifty, one hundred and two hundred miles west of Cape Florida. The Strait is funnel-shaped, being about ninety miles wide at Havana and about forty-five at Cape Florida.

The descent of the bottom of the sea from the Florida side is for the most part gradual, but from the opposite side quite abrupt, so that the greatest depth is on the Cuba side. At Havana there is an abrupt descent of nearly a mile within five miles of the shore; while on the Tortugas and Key West side the water is comparatively shallow, and the descent gradual. This fact goes to confirm the conclusion that the stronger current of the Gulf stream makes the circuit of the Gulf of Mexico, since if it impinges directly on the shores of the Tortugas and the other Florida Keys, we should find its effects in the wearing of a deeper channel in the soft materials of the bottom on that side.

The law of temperature with depth at the different positions in the stream, nearer to the shore, and beyond the stream, had been already derived from the Atlantic sections, and merely receives a confirmation in these. The cold wall is shown to exist here also, though at and near the surface the overflow of the warm water of the stream prevents the cold water from appearing at the surface.

The section from Cape Florida to Bemini shows distinctly the warm and cold bands into which the Gulf Stream is divided, and the figure of the bottom corresponds to these, the colder water following the bottom and being raised up when it is elevated, and the reverse, the warm bands corresponding to deep water, and the colder ones to less depths. The figure of the bottom in the sections west of Cape Florida has no such elevations and depressions, the bottom having a continuous slope to the deepest part, and the stream has no divisions into warm and cold bands. The warmest water is further from the Florida side than from the opposite shore.

An examination of the longitudinal section of the Gulf Stream from the shoal part between Cape Florida and Bemini, northward and southwestward, shows the same influence of the figure of the bottom in throwing the cold and sub-current upwards. Temperatures of 38°, 39° and 40° Fahrenheit were found at depths of 600, 400 and 400 fathoms, off Tortugas, Sombrero Key, and Carysfort Light-house.

An account was given of direct experiments made by Mr. J. M. BATCHELDER on the effect of pressure on SAXTON's deep sea thermometers, confirming the conclusion that at depths less than 600 fathoms the effect of pressure is insensible.

Prof. SILLIMAN, jr. read the abstract of a paper prepared by Prof. F. A. P. BARNARD, on the means of preventing the alteration of metallic surfaces employed to close and break a voltaic current. A peculiar substance collects gradually upon the platinum, which Prof. BARNARD calls platinum black. This breaks the continuity of the current. Prof. BARNARD remedies this by the use of the condenser of 1853. He finds that oiled silk or tissue paper interposed, prevents the spark.

Prof. BACHE remarked that the same difficulty was found in the use of the telegraph for astronomical purposes. Iridium was tried as a remedy. The spark, indicative of a secondary current, dissipates the continuity of the current. It is therefore necessary to prevent it, and Prof. BARNARD has proved that the tissue paper will effect this.

Prof. PIERCE continued his remarks upon the tails of Comets. He is rapidly detailing the history of the investigations concerning their nature, and has not got beyond the threshold as the mail closes.

APPARENT EQUIVOCAL GENERATION.

Mr. H. J. CLARK, of Cambridge, read a paper on Friday, descriptive of the spontaneous movements sometimes executed by the ultimate cells of muscle when immersed in water. The phenomenon is best exhibited by cells from the internal muscular lining of the jelly fishes. These were described by EHRENBERG as infusoriæ, and he even described their stomachs, generative organs, &c. He called them *vibriones*. But they possess no independent life, and their movement is to be accounted for on mere mechanical principles. Some of the cells have one, two or more prolongations, resembling "monads," with the same number of tails.

The next paper by the same gentleman was descriptive of the *Lassocells* found in the tentacles of certain polyps and other radiated animals. Near the extremities of the arms of these beings, are cells which contain a thread coiled within, which thread, in certain circumstances, is thrown out like a lasso to entangle their prey and bring it within reach of the arms. Mr. CLARK drew diagrams illustrative of the manner in which the lasso lies encoiled within in these cells. Prof. AGASSIZ first alluded to this matter in this country in 1849. EHRENBERG first described them, but supposed that the whole cell was thrown off at the extremity of the thread.

Prof. GRAY, of Cambridge, inquired by what mechanical means the lasso was projected. Mr. CLARK was unable to say positively, but had seen the detached cells project the thread when pressure was applied to their sides. As far as he had noticed, the thread was not afterwards retracted into the cell.

Prof. EDWARD HITCHCOCK's paper on the Conglomerate near Newport, R. I., held the attention well. This conglomerate or "pudding-stone" contains elongated quartzose pebbles in talcose slate. The Professor advanced the theory that these, though hard and rounded when the conglomeration was effected, had since been softened, and while so were flattened by lateral pressure. Their axes are found to lie always in the same direction. Joints or breaks occur at every two or three feet, with a clean cut through the slate, and contained pebbles. The "purgatory" at Newport is but one of these joints, out of which the ocean has washed the detritus. The statements of the paper were commented upon, but no one questioned the theory of the causes producing this very curious elongation of the pebbles which sometimes are found six or seven feet long and a foot in diameter.

The same gentleman read a paper giving an account of a deposit of fossiliferous limestone beneath granite and mica slate in Derby, Vt. He wished to call attention to this locality, as he had found something new to him, and leading to different conclusions than those commonly held. This deposit occurs near lake Memphremagog. He showed by diagrams the granite overlying the limestone, and what was singular, the former dipped down into the latter in veins and there terminated. He called on Sir WILLIAM LOGAN, of Montreal, for his views on the subject. The latter said the granite was newer than the limestone, and that accounted for its being spread over it. He had traced this disposition of those rocks over quite an extent of surface in Canada. The granite he considered of the same age as that in Maine, and thought it should be referred to the Devonian era. He gave in connection a comparative geological description of Canada and Vermont, particularly of the limestones. Prof. LESLEY, of Philadelphia, asked his opinions as to the Taconic limestone. Sir WILLIAM replied that he had found fossils in it; he had traced it to Quebec where it is full of fossils and he considered it of like character with the Hudson river group.

The Geological and Natural History Section was entirely surrendered this morning to Prof. GRAY. His paper, by the programme, was to be forty minutes long, but he made it eighty, and the discussion following used up all of the day that could be given to papers. This prevented the exhibition of a Vermont Whale, which was set up and waiting to be shown up. I have procured, however, from EDWARD HITCHCOCK, Jr., of Williston Seminary, a statement of the odd old fellow's history, so far as is known to mortals.

A VERMONT WHALE.

A Fossil Whale, found in Charlotte, Vt., in August 1849, during the excavation for the Rutland and Burlington railroad. It was found in blue clay, lying from ten to fourteen feet below the surface, the head almost four feet higher than the tail. The Irishmen who discovered it, supposing it to be the bones of a horse, wantonly broke many of them, and particularly the head. Enough of the head, however, was saved to give the blow-holes, which are at once characteristic of the Whale family. Of the thirty teeth belonging to the Whale, only nine were found. These, by their worn surfaces, indicate that the animal was not a young one, but an adult. Of the fifty-two vertebræ eleven are missing, which Mr. HITCHCOCK had endeavored to supply by made ones, carved out of pine wood. The caudal vertebræ are flattened horizontally, which is another important characteristic of the Whale family. The cherron bones, too, are nearly all present. The ribs are badly broken; of the twenty-six—the normal number—but five were found in a perfect state. A few of the others have been wired together, and are attached to the skeleton. The sternum is very remarkable for its size and excellent preservation. It is 15 inches in its largest diameter, and shows the indentations for the attachments of the ribs as perfectly as if it were a bone of an existing instead of a fossil whale. The anterior extremities, or fins, are also quite imperfect. The larger portion of the left fin, extending as far down as the bones of the carpus or wrist, were preserved. They well show the great strength which is so necessary in the propulsion of the animal through the water.

The length of the animal, when alive, including the intervertebral substance not here represented, was about 14 feet.

This Vermont whale is, without doubt, of the genus Beluga, and the specific name *Vermontana*, was given by the late Prof. Z. THOMPSON, of Burlington, Vermont, who, with much labor and pains, saved these relics from destruction, and to whom, in fact, we are indebted for many of the bones, since he himself removed many of them from the railroad embankment and excavation.

This skeleton, together with the remainder of the valuable collection of Prof. THOMPSON, (illustrating finely as it does the zoology of Vermont,) is now in possession of the State of Vermont, and will be deposited in the State House at Montpelier as soon as the building is completed. It was through the instrumentality of Mr. A. D. HAGER, Curator of the Vermont State Cabinet, that Mr. HITCHCOCK had been enabled to put together and supply the deficiencies in the manner exhibited by the restored skeleton.

PROF. GRAY ON THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF PLANTS

Saturday morning, in Section B., Prof. ASA GRAY read a paper on the similarity of the plants of north-eastern Asia, with those of the eastern portion of North America. In many cases there is not only similarity, but even identity of species. Among instances of identity, he mentioned gentian, hobble-bush, poison ivy, cranberry, and others which are of the same species on both Continents, and it is probable that further researches will disclose additional instances. Even where there is a difference in species there is generally a remarkable similarity in many of the genera on the two Continents.

It is curious also to notice that some species of plants which are indigenous to both New-England and Japan, are not found on the intermediate ground of the western coast of North America and California. To account for this, it is not necessary to assume different centres of creation, from which the different Floras have spread. The present races of plants which inhabit the American Continent date much further back than the animals of the same region. A dozen or more of species of plants at present existing, have been traced back at least to the post-tertiary and very probably even to the tertiary geologic period, quite beneath the drift.

In the matter of Geographical distribution of Plants, three theories are in vogue: first, that the different species have originated in the different localities in which they are found; second, that the same is true with occasional exceptions—one species having sometimes originated independently in two or three different localities; and third, that each species has originated only in a single locality, which last supposition is by far the most probable. Similarity of climate does not necessarily indicate similarity in the Floras of two countries. The vegetation of Australia is a signal illustration of this fact, being of a very peculiar type. The distribution of plants on the earth's surface is limited by natural laws, such as the interposition of large bodies of water—of high and snowy ranges of mountains, or of rainless regions, such as those of the Pacific coast. But by far the most stringent of these laws is the law of climate as marked out by the isothermal lines. It is because the presence of the same species in this country and in the upper Himmalaya regions appears to transgress this law of climate that the fact seems so strange.

But we must remember that since the period of the formation of the tertiary rock the climate of this portion of the earth has gone to two great and opposite extremes. During the Fluvial period the temperature of the Arctic regions was so mild that the elephant, lion, buffalo and mastodon inhabited what is now the Arctic regions, and, of course, the limits of the tropical and temperate Floras must have been extended in a corresponding degree in the northern direction. Again, during the previous Glacial epoch the climate of the Arctic regions was extended southward over what is now the temperate zone, and the temperate climate existed in regions now tropical. Isothermal lines were the same then as now, and California had a climate like that of New England at the present day. The Alleghany and Cattskill mountains contain evidence of the presence during the Glacial period of plants now confined to the Arctic regions. Twice then have the Floras of the eastern portion of North America and the eastern portion of Asia been gradually brought together, and twice gradually separated by great climatal revolutions, and in this way a certain amount of intermingling of species has occurred. Prof. GRAY's paper, though occupying the whole morning session of the Section in which it was read, was received with much interest.

At 12 M. the Association adjourned for the excursion to Amherst by railroad, having a splendid day for the ride and anticipating much pleasure from the inspection of Prof. HITCHCOCK's admirable collection of Geological specimens, including his celebrated bird-tracks in the Connecticut sand-stone.

GLAUCUS.

Execution of a Murderer in New-Orleans.

From the New Orleans Delta, July 30.

A few minutes before 11 o'clock this morning, JAMES MULLEN suffered the extreme penalty of the law, by death on the gallows, within the walls of the Parish Prison, for the murder of JAMES MAGLONE in February last. It will be remembered that he and MAGLONE had been engaged in law suits for about two years, and from what we have learned, MAGLONE got the better of him, and was about having some of his property attached. On the day of the murder both of them had gone to the Fourth District, to the Justice's Court there, but MAGLONE did not know that MULLEN was about, nor are we certain that MULLEN was aware that MAGLONE would be there. However, MULLEN and some of his friends went into the coffee-house at the corner of Rousseau and Philip streets, near the Fourth District Lock-up, to take a drink, and though MULLEN was standing at one end of the counter, he was unperceived by MAGLONE. We believe that as the Maglone party went in, one of them who noticed MULLEN asked him to drink, but he declined. Just as the party were in the act of drinking, or calling for their drinks, MULLEN left his portion of the counter and approaching MAGLONE, deliberately stabbed him in the abdomen, before he saw what MULLEN was about. The wound was a terrible one, and MAGLONE soon expired.

MULLEN was tried before the First District Court, and found guilty of murder in the first degree, and an appeal taken to the Supreme Court only confirmed the decision of the Lower Court. At the time LINDSAY, HAAS and SMITH were hung together, MULLEN expressed a willingness to be hung with them, not entertaining the least hope of the appeal to the Supreme Court.

The death-warrant was received from Baton Rouge a few weeks since, since which time MULLEN has been making religious preparations for death, under the instruction of the Rev. Father DUFAU. He has exhibited a great degree of firmness and an apparent indifference to death. He was in a cheerful mood this morning, and ate a hearty breakfast, some of which not being cooked to his liking, he sent back to the kitchen to be done over.

The doomed cell was fitted up with an altar, with candles burning, and looked more like a chapel than a prison-room. The pictures on the walls, drawn by HAAS, the murderer of his wife, representing various scenes in the life of Christ, were still there. Pasted upon the wall near the door are the various local accounts of the execution of NOLAN, LINDSAY, HAAS and SMITH. MULLEN came out of his cell from time to time before the hour of execution, and, wearing a continual smile upon his face, talked with the friends who had called up to see him as if meeting them casually upon the street. He was dressed entirely in white, wearing around his neck a broad blue ribbon, to which was attached a crucifix. His coffin, which he had decorated the day before according to his own fancy, was down stairs, and last evening he laid down in it, to see that it would be a comfortable last resting place for his body.

A little before eleven, he came down stairs, accompanied by Father DUFAU, and stepped boldly upon the scaffold. As the masked executioner came out from behind to adjust the rope, he conversed with him, and told him how he wished the knot placed. The death-warrant was then read by Deputy Sheriff SCHEIXNAYDRE, and a prayer offered by Father DUFAU. The doomed man then offered a short prayer, after which he kissed the crucifix presented to him by the minister. He was about returning thanks to the keeper of the prison and others, when the executioner appeared, and pulled down the cap. He uttered a few unintelligible words after the cap was drawn, then came the sharp click of the axe, and all was over. He died easily. There was a large crowd in the prison-yard.

Gen. Jerez and the Nicaraguan Question

From the Washington States.

A speedy solution of the differences between Nicaragua and the United States we consider as quite certain. We were furnished with evidence of a private nature by the last steamer, which was entirely satisfactory, that the objectionable stipulation inserted in the Lamar Zeledon treaty would be withdrawn, and that treaty soon ratified by the Nicaraguan Government, as it was originally concluded. The Congress had been called together for that purpose.

This result was brought about exclusively by Gen. JEREZ, who, during his stay in this country, made himself intimately acquainted, more through his social relations, with its cherished Central American policy. It was only during his last days in Washington that he was brought in direct communication with the President, by whom he was cordially received in all his interviews, and from whom he ascertained, to his entire satisfaction, that the Administration had no other purpose in view than the establishment of cordial reciprocal interests with Nicaragua.

We presume that the treaty will reach here by the beginning of the session of Congress, and be transmitted at an early day thereafter to the Senate for the approval of that body. This opinion we expressed at the time of Gen. JEREZ's departure, upon the strength of oft repeated conversations with him upon the subject—aware, as we were, of the salutary influence which he exercised in the counsels of his country.

Great Britain will now, in conformity with her expressed purpose, retire from the protectorate of the Mosquito shore, and also from the Bay Islands, to the pacification of our interests in the Caribbean sea. In American waters she will thus cease to irritate the citizens of the Union, and consequently strengthen herself in their durable good will. In short, it will be the most important step that she could have taken for the establishment of a valuable, reliable *entente cordiale* with her former colonies.

We should have much preferred, as we all along so expressed ourselves, the total abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to any other arrangement. We think the Government committed a grave political wrong in obligating itself in perpetuity not to colonize or occupy Nicaragua. If a term had been stipulated coexistent with the present generation, that this should not occur, it was full as much as we were authorized, in view of the interests of those who are to follow us, as we were warranted in contracting. We have a right to bind ourselves not to consummate certain acts, but we have no right to undertake to bind posterity not to consummate them. In this sense treaties are rarely ever concluded for a longer term than twenty years. Moreover, we should never depart from the cherished doctrine of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON: "Peace with all nations—entangling alliances with none."

But perhaps there is not a person on earth, having attained the age of manhood, who will be living when the thought shall be seriously entertained by the United States of annexing either of the Central American States to the Union. If afterwards such an inclination should manifest itself, it is not unlikely that Great Britain would find it her true policy to favor rather than offer resistance to the measure.

Considering that the chief hindrances to the commencement of salutary progress in Nicaragua are as good as removed, we welcome, in advance, the reentrance of that little State as an orderly member into the family of nations. The development of her resources, with one of the great highways of the world crossing her bosom, cannot fail to make her eminently prosperous and eventually rich. We hope her people will give their early attention to the extension of the cultivation of coffee or sugar—articles for which they will ever find ready and remunerating markets in our Pacific States, however large the yield.

"Honor to whom honor is due;" and in this sense we are willing to bestow a large amount of praise upon Gen. JEREZ for the happy state of things which are so buoyantly looming up to our view, instead of the fearful complications which had arisen during his absence from his country.

We wish that our own Government could also be as fortunate in appointments, in putting the right men in the right place, as was Nicaragua in the selection of Gen. JEREZ for Washington. While we should like to see him back here again as Minister, we believe that the interests of his native land would be more benefited by his remaining at home to take an active part in the direction of public affairs.

As the President is now without care with respect to Central America, it is presumable that he will bring his talents, experience and energy to bear for improving the condition of Mexico. LERDO, it is understood, will return to this city in a few days. We are sure that he will meet with a fraternal reception by our prominent public functionaries. Let this master spirit of his country be taken warmly by the hand by Mr. BUCHANAN, and aided, as far as is consistent with Executive duty, in perfecting the reforms which have been so beneficially and auspiciously commenced. There is no manner in which the interests of the United States can be so effectively advanced as in bettering the condition of Mexico. Every month's anarchy in that Republic is equal to the cost of a million of dollars to this. The Administration should never for a moment overlook the importance of this fact.

The Schaghticoke Bridge.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While the shocking slaughter of Tuesday last, on the railroad near Schaghticoke occupies public attention, permit me to offer the following statement:

Nearly four years ago, I took the cars at Schaghticoke, and went to Albany. As is my usual custom when passing over a road for the first time, I took a position at the rear end of the last car, the better to see the surrounding country. Though little accustomed to a feeling of timidity when traveling, I found myself at times holding my breath as we rushed along the down grade, and across what appeared to my unprofessional eye dangerous positions of the road. Before reaching Albany, I overheard two brakemen talking about "risking it, if the engineer's a mind to," and similar expressions, which led me to conclude that they had refused to apply the brakes, because of some quarrel between themselves and the engineer. Are we to infer from the engineer's statement that the brakes were not applied in this instance before reaching the fatal bridge—that there was still a quarrel on that road between engineer and brakemen? H.

WINDSOR LOCKS, CONN., Friday, Aug. 5, 1859.

PERSONAL.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking office of Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from July 7 to July 21, 1859:

NEW-YORK.
Union Adams,
H. A. Stone & family,
H. Coggill & lady,
Misses Coggill,
D. T. Charles,
J. Van Gaasbeek,
J. H. Croney,
S. M. Waller,
C. D. Fredericks & wife,
J. F. Halsted & wife,
J. R. Dickson,
J. S. Third,
P. T. Heartt & family,
M. F. Hurt & wife,
J. Sard, Jr.,
W. P. Wright & wife,
Mrs Gandy,
H. L. Williams, Jr.,
P. C. Baker,
S. J. Ahern,
S. J. May,
Jno. E. Way,
S. Blatchford & family,
H. B. Smith,
J. S. Gallagher,
E. Haas & family,
Jno. B. Walsh & wife,
Agnes & H. A. Walsh,
K. McDormott,
J. J. Johnson,
H. J. Hastings,
H. Kingsley,
F. A. Clark & lady.
W. B. Lawrence,
Prof. E. Charlier & family,
Dan A. Banks, Jr.,
Wm. G. Banks,
Thos. B. McCall,
Mrs. J. H. McCall & family,
H. A. Smalley,
M. H. Grinnell,
Mrs. D. Crocker,
D. J. Crain & wife,
F. Tryon.
PENNSYLVANIA.
G. W. Biddle.
PENNSYLVANIA.
George Jenkins, Jr.,
Robert Morris,
Miss M. & J. Morris,
Miss. M. J. Grambo,
F. Whartox,
G. M. Prevost, M. D.,
Mrs. S. H. Dana & Son,
Jno. Wright,
E. T. Ellrich,
James Sykes.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Thomas Berry,
Mrs. Berry,
W. M. Sage,
Mrs. Sage.
OHIO.
Dr. C. T. Simpson,
C. M. Farras.
LOUISIANA.
J. M. Burrows & lady.
H. A. Cairnes,
E. Surget,
J. N. Hanan, Jr.,
B. O'Connell,
T. B. Blanchard, Jr.,
C. H. Luxenberg.
MARYLAND
J. Cartlan, Jr.,
Col. R. France,
S. Breadbent Jr.,
N. D. Walker,
J. Baagen.
TENNESSEE.
H. C. Yeatman & wife,
Miss Erwin,
Miss A. L. Bell,
Miss J. Bell,
Dr. Jno. P. Ford,
Miss Elliott,
Miss Hobson.
ALABAMA.
J. C. Turner,
G. Portious.
INDIANA.
Miss S. Hart Portious,
J. J. Brown & wife.

THE BOILER EXPLOSION AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—THOMAS BROWN, the colored man who was injured by the explosion of the boiler in RANDOLPH VAN LIEW & Co's. paper mill at Bloomfield, N. J., died this morning at 3 o'clock. The damage to the mill is not so extensive as was at first supposed. $3,000 will probably repair the building and machinery.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

THE SCHUYLER CASE—A DISCOVERY ORDERED OF THE COMPANY'S BOOKS.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company vs. Robert Schuyler and others.—This is the famous suit known as the omnibus suit brought by the Company against all the supposed holders of the spurious stock to compel them to give it up to be canceled, and to enjoin them from bringing any suits against the Company in respect of the stock. Certain of the defendants moved at Special Term for an order giving them a discovery of the plaintiffs' books for the purpose of affording them information as to the genuineness of their stock. An order was this morning made, that the plaintiffs furnish to the moving parties sworn copies of all surrendered certificates and powers of attorney and entries in the certificate-books of the plaintiffs relating to any stock held by the said defendants in the said New-York and New-Haven Company, or either of them; and the entries in the stock-ledgers of the plaintiffs relating to the stock of the said defendants, or any or either of them, between July 1, 1852, and July 5, 1854; and also, copies of the entries in the stock-ledgers of the stocks held by R. Schuyler, or by R. Schuyler & Co.; and of stocks transferred by them, and to whom transferred, for the period of two years prior to July 5, 1854, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to give to the defendants the chain of title to all stock held by them, which at any time passed through the possession of said Schuyler, until such title shall be carried back beyond said Schuyler.

It was further ordered that the defendants might apply for a further discovery, if, after compliance with this order, such further discovery was deemed necessary. It was further ordered, if the plaintiffs did not comply with the order within thirty days, that the plaintiffs permit an examination by the defendants or their counsel, of such books and papers, and permit them to make copies thereof.

ORDER OF ARREST.

James G. Powers vs. John Q. Ladue.—This was a motion to discharge from arrest. The arrest was grounded on alleged false representations made by the defendant.

The defendant moved on his own affidavit denying the charges against him.

INGRAHAM, J.—The representations are sworn to by both plaintiffs, and the denial by Ladue is not sufficient to overcome both affidavits. The evidence shows that at the time they were made they were not true, and if there is any doubt on that point, it is removed by the examination of Ladue, on supplementary proceedings, in which he admits that when he bought out his partner, the concern was insolvent.

I cannot avoid the inference that the condition of the firm was to some extent, at least, known to the defendant at that time. It is certain that he knew his own indebtedness, and his representations were very much at variance with the state of the accounts of the firm, as well as of his individual liabilities. The defendant has not shown a case that would justify me in setting aside the order of arrest. Motion denied; plaintiff's costs $10 to abide event.

DIVORCE CASES.

James Hampton vs. Alice Hampton.—Divorce granted.

James Scandlen vs. Harriet N. Scandlen.—Divorce granted.

DECISIONS.

In re the application of William H. Schermerhorn.—Referee's report confirmed and order directing payment in release of dower, to be placed first on record.

George W. Wright vs. Nathaniel Coles.—Judgment that defendant be bound by judgment heretofore rendered.

James E. Kelly vs. William H. Simmons.—Motion for resale of mortgaged premises granted.

John D. Lewis et al. vs. William R. Cecil.—Judgment declaring demurrer frivolous, and granting leave to defendant to answer in ten days on payment of $10 costs.

Robert Campbell vs. Eliza Ann Wilson.—(Two cases.)—Judgment of foreclosure and reference ordered.

Adon Smith vs. Henry McLean.—(Two cases.)—Motion in each case to refer granted. Same referred to M. Ulshoeffer, Esq.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Meek vs. Van Doren.—Case settled.

Before Justice Moncrief.

John J. Chase, et al. vs. George Le Huray, et al.—Motion to strike out answer as sham denied, with $7 costs to defendant, to abide the event of the action.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly

LAW OF NAMES—MAY A MAN CHANGE HIS NAME?

In the matter of the petition of John Snook.—Mr. John Snook made an application to the Court of Common Pleas for leave to change his name to John Pike, under which name he has been doing business for some years past, and by which he is well known. The following opinion and decision was rendered by

DALY F., J.—This is an application for an order, authorizing the petitioner to change his name to John Pike.

He sets forth in his petition that Snook is a name of German origin, corresponding with the English word Pike. That some years ago he intended to apply to the Legislature for liberty to change his name, and consulted a lawyer, who advised him that he had the right to change his name himself, and that such application was not necessary. That he accordingly changed his name to John Pike, and became a member of a firm in the City of Syracuse under the name of John Pike & Co., and under that name became, and is, known to a large number of his business acquaintances, and enjoys under it a business good-will. That he contemplates entering into a copartnership with a gentleman in this City, who objects to the name of Snook appearing in the business title or name of the firm, and that the petitioner believes it to be for his pecuniary interest that his name should be known as John Pike.

Under the act of 1847, a Judge of this Court may authorize any person of full age residing in this State, to assume another name, if the Judge is satisfied that the applicant will derive any pecuniary benefit from assuming another name. By this it is to be understood that the Judge is to be judicially satisfied, upon proper proof, (Smith vs. Luce, 13 Ward, 237,) that such will be the effect if the name is changed. To put a case in point: if an estate is left to a man by will upon condition that he take the name of the testator, then it is apparent that he will derive a pecuniary benefit by being allowed to assume that name. In this case the petitioner merely shows that he believes that it will be for his pecuniary interest that his name should be changed to John Pike; but that, in my judgment, is not sufficient to give me authority, under this act, to order his name to be changed. The mere possibility or probability that such may be the effect is not enough. The evidence before the Judge must be such that he can say judicially that the applicant will derive a pecuniary benefit by assuming another name, or a case is not presented that will entitle the officer to exercise the special jurisdiction conferred by this act.

The question has been asked upon this application whether he has not the right to translate his name into the English language, and call himself by the word in English which is equivalent to or of the same meaning as Snook. It does not fall within the sphere of my judicial duty to pass upon that question, but as this application has been made in good faith and is very earnestly pressed, I have no objection to state my views. The word Snook is not, as the applicant supposes, of German origin, nor is "pike" expressed in German by such a word. The word is Dutch or Flemish, from *Snoek*, signifying pike, a species of fish—*Wernick's Dictionary*. The meaning of the word constituting the name of a person is of no importance, for, considered as a name, it derives its whole significance from the fact that it is the mark or *indicia* by which he is known.

Many names have no specific meaning apart from indicating the persons who bear them; and as *designatio personæ*, it makes no difference should the word or name performing that office, as is frequently the case, be also a word for expressing something else. As the proper or lawful names of persons is a subject to which legal writers have paid but little attention, it will be necessary to examine the state of the law respecting it. As I have said, a man's name is the mark or *indicia* by which he is distinguished from other men. By a practice now almost universal among civilized nations, it is composed of his Christian or given name and his surname. The one is the name given to him after birth or at baptism; the other is the patronymic derived from the common name of his parents. In the case of illegitimates, they take the name or designation they have gained by reputation. (Ray vs. Smith, 6 C. & P., 154; Ray vs. Clark, R. & R. C. C., 358.) The Christian, or first name is, in the law, denominated the *proper* name, and a party can have but one, for middle or added names are not regarded. (State vs. Martin, 10 Mis., 391; Edmonston vs. The State, 17 Ala., 179; McKay vs. Speak, 8 Texas, 376; Ray vs. Newman, 1 Ld. Ray 562, 305; Franklin vs. Tallmadge, 5 John R., 64.) Formerly, the Christian name was the more important of the two. "Special heed," says Coke, "is to be taken of the name of baptism, as a man cannot have two, though he may have divers surnames." Coke Litt. 3, a (m.) Indeed, anciently in England there was but one name, for surnames did not come into use until the middle of the fourteenth century, and even down to the time of Elizabeth they were not considered of controlling importance. Thus Chief Justice Popham in Briton vs. Wrightman, Poph. 56, speaking of grants, declares that "the law is not precise in the case of surnames, but for the Christian name," he says, "this ought always to be perfect. And throughout the early reports the Christian name is uniformly referred to, as the most certain mark of the identity of the individual in all deeds or instruments. Greater importance being attached to the Christian name arose from the fact that it was the designation conferred by the religious rite of baptism, while the surname was frequently a chance appellation assumed by the individual himself, or given to him by others, for some marked characteristic, such as his mental, moral, or bodily qualities; some peculiarity or defect, or for some act he had done which attached to his descendants, while sometimes it did not. Camden mentions an instance of a knight in Cheshire, each of whose sons took different surnames, while their sons, in turn, also took different names from their fathers. They altered their names, he says, in respect to habitation, to Egerton, Cotgrove, and Overton; in respect to color, to Gough, which is red; in respect to learning, to Ken-clarke, (a knowing clerk or learned man;) in respect to quality, to Good man; in respect to stature, to Richard Little; and in respect to the Christian name of the father of one of them to Richardson, though all were descended from William Belevard; and the gentlemen of Cheshire, he adds, bearing three different family names, he would not easily believe that they were all the descendants of one man, were it not for an ancient roll which Camden saw (Camden's Remains, ed. of 1637, p. 141,) and Lord Coke refers to the Year Books to show that a man may have divers names, that is surnames, at divers times. (Coke, Litt., 3, a.) The insufficiency of the Christian name to distinguish the particular individual, where there were many bearing the same name, led necessarily to the giving of surnames, and a man was distinguished in addition to his Christian name in the great majority of cases by the name of his estate or the place where he was born, or where he dwelt, or from whence he had come, as in the name Washington, originally Wessyington, which, as its component parts indicate, means a person dwelling on the meadow land where a creek runs in from the sea, or else from his calling as John, the smith, or William, the tailor, in time abridged to John Smith and William Taylor; and as the son usually followed the pursuit of the father, the occupation became the family surname, or the son was distinguished from the father by calling him John's son, or William's son, which among the Welsh, was abridged to s, as Edwards, Johns or Jones, Peters, which as familiar appellations passed into surnames. The Normans added Fitz to the father's Christian name, to distinguish the son, as Fitzherbert or Fitzgerald; and among the Celtic inhabitants of Ireland and Scotland, where each separate clan or tribe bore a surname to denote from what stock each family was descended, Mac was added to distinguish the son, and O to distinguish the grandson; and generally where names were taken from a place, the relation of the individual to that place was indicated by a word put before the name, like the Dutch Van or French De, or a termination added at the end, which additions were in time merged into and formed but one word, until from these various prefixes and suffixes numerous names were formed and became permanent. So, as suggested, something in the appearance, character, or history of the individual, gave rise to his surname, such as his color—as black John, brown John, white John, afterward transposed into John Brown, &c.; or, it arose from his height, bulk, or strength, as Little, Long, Hardy, or Strong; or his mental or moral attributes, as Good, Wiley, Gay, Moody, or Wise; or his qualities were practically personified by applying to him the name of some animal, plant, or bird, as Fox or Wolf, Rose or Thorn, Martin or Swan; and it was in this way that the bulk of our surnames that are not of foreign extraction, augmented and became permanent. They grew into general use, without any law commanding their adoption or prescribing any course or mode respecting them, for I know of but one instance of a positive statute commanding to taking of names or regulating the manner of selecting them, and that was limited to a particular locality. In the fourth year of the reign of EDWARD IV, an act was passed compelling every Irishman that dwelt within the English pale to take an English surname, and enacting that it should be the name of some town, or of some color, as black or brown, or of some art or occupation, or of some office, which led to an extensive change of names in that part of Ireland, as a non-compliance was attended with a forfeiture of goods. But, though for several centuries the practice of giving or assuming surnames was general, it extended little further than the particular individual of which it was the designation or mark. His descendant adopted it or not at pleasure, or he assumed a new name himself, or others conferred upon him some characteristic appellation, which adhered to him and his descendants. This fluctuation and change, however, was materially arrested by a statute passed (1 HENRY V., C. 8) called the statute of additions, which required not only the name of the individual to be inserted in every writ or indictment, but in addition, his calling, his estate, degree, and the town, hamlet, or place to which he belonged; and in the reign of HENRY VIII., CROMWELL, the Secretary of the King, established a regulation by which a record was required to be kept in every parish, of births, marriages and deaths, a regulation which, in connection with the previous act, operated to check the caprice of individuals in the matter of their names, and to fix them as durable appellations; for every man's name thereafter, became a matter of record at his birth, his marriage, and at his death, and this recording of such events in every family led to the use of one name to designate the members of one family, which the record served to perpetuate, transmitting it from father to son, until the practice became general for all descendants to bear and become known by the name of a common ancestor. But this was the work of several centuries, and even at the present day, in remote and sparsely-settled districts of England and Wales, the practice is not entirely extinct of assuming and changing surnames. All this, it will be seen, was brought about without any positive provision of law, other than those that have been referred to. By a usage sufficiently general to be called universal, the son now bears the name of the father, and in turn transmits it to his own male descendants. Surnames, from their infinite variety, have now become a more certain mark of identity than the first name; for the whole number of Christian or first names now commonly in use does not exceed 600, while the directory of this City exhibits no less than 20,000 varieties of surnames. It is the combination of the Christian and surname that now marks the individual's identity, and he is distinguished still more accurately by the use, now very general, of middle names or initial letters.

But, though the custom is wide-spread and universal for all males to bear the name of their parents, there is nothing in the law prohibiting a man from taking another name if he chooses. There is no penalty or punishment for so doing, nor any consequence growing out of it, except as far as it may lead to or cause a confounding of his identity. In some countries it is otherwise. In France a law was passed in the second year of the first revolution,—*L. 6, fructidor An. II*; and another, *19 nivôse An. VI*, which is still in force. *Codes Français par Bourgignon et Royer—Collard* § 34 and notes. *Dictionnaire de Legislation Universal* par *Chabal—Chameane*, vol. 2, p. 260.—forbidding any citizen to bear any first name (*prenom*) or surname than that which is expressed in the registry of his birth, or to add any surname to his proper name, but no enactment of the kind has ever been passed in England or in this State, but on the contrary there have been many instances in which individuals have charged their names, and held offices of public trust and become distinguished by the name they adopted. The poet Mallet may be cited as an illustration. His father was of the clan of the Macgregors, and when that clan was suppressed and its name abolished by law in consequence of the violent acts of Rob Roy, he took the name of Malloch, by which name the son was known until he came to London, in his 26th year, when, disliking his Scotch patronymic, he adopted the French name of Mallet, and by this name held an office under Government, became distinguished in literature, and transmitted the name to his descendants. That such instances rarely occur may be readily accounted for in the fact of the absence usually of any object to induce a man to change his name, in the circumstance that there is generally a just and honorable pride in bearing the name of one's ancestors, and in the further fact that it is scarcely in the power of a man to change his name unless he goes to a place where he is unknown, for as long as he continues to abide where he is known people will continue to call him by the name to which they are accustomed.

It is this difficulty, I apprehend, mainly, that has led to the practice of applying for the King's license or the passage of a statute in cases where the taking of a new name has become necessary in consequence of the devise of an estate upon that condition, as all persons will conform to what is decreed or enjoined by the sovereign authority of the State. Lord Mansfield seems to have thought (in Sullivan vs. Ashby, 4 Bur., 1,940) that the King's license or an act of Parliament was essential to entitle a man to assume another name; but in later cases, the right of an individual to take another name without the King's license or an act of Parliament has been distinctly recognized, and the validity of acts done in the adopted name have been sustained, even when they imposed a charge upon the public. In the King vs. The Inhabitants of Billinghurst (3 Maule & Sel., 255.) the question was whether a pauper, whose baptismal and surname were Abraham Langley, and who, by that name, had a legal settlement in Billinghurst, could, with his wife and family, be charged upon that parish. He was married in another parish by the name of George Smith, and had been known in that parish for three years before his marriage by that name. The wife and children had no settlement in Billinghurst, unless they had acquired one by the marriage, and the point involved was the validity of the pauper's marriage by the name of George Smith; the marriage act of 26 Geo. II., chap. 33, rendering it essential to the validity of a marriage that there should be a publication beforehand of the "*true* Christian and surnames" of the parties. It was insisted that this had not been done, and the marriage was thus void, and that the wife and children were not chargeable upon the Parish of Billinghurst; but the Court held that the publication of the banns by the name of Geo. Smith, that being the name which the pauper had gained by reputation, and by which he was known at the time in the parish where he was married, was a publication of the true name within the meaning of the act. In a note at the end of the case, several decisions of Lord Stowell in the Consistory Court are collected. In one of them, Prankland vs. Nicholson, Ann Nicholson was married, and the banns published by the name of Ann *Ross*. Sir William Scott, in reply to the argument that the proper Christian and surname of a party could not be altered except by the King's license or an act of the Legislature, said that there might be cases where names acquired by general use and habit would be taken as the true Christian and surname of a party, but as there was not sufficient evidence in the case before him to show that the woman had ever been known by the name of Ross, he annulled the marriage. In another case before him, Mayhew vs. Mayhew, which was a proceeding for a divorce upon the ground of adultery, the woman set up that she had never been legally married, having been described in the publication of the banns as Sarah Kelso, when her real name was Sarah White. It was shown in reply that she had gone by several different names, but was generally known by the name of Kelso before the marriage, and upon this evidence he held the marriage to be valid. Doe vs. Yates, 5 Barn. and Ald. 544, is a case still more distinctly in point. An estate was devised upon the condition that the devisee should take the surname of the testator. The will provided that within three years after the devisee arrived at the age of 21, he should procure his name to be altered to the testator's name of Luscombe, by act of Parliament, or in some other effectual way. The devisee, before he was of age, and before he entered upon or was let into the possession of the estate, took the name of Luscombe, which name he continued thereafter to bear. At twenty-one, he took possession of the estate, but suffered the three years to go by without applying for the King's license, or an act of Parliament, to entitle him to use the name of Luscombe, and he continued to hold and enjoy the estate for eight years thereafter, when he conveyed it to the defendants. It was insisted that he had forfeited the estate by having failed to comply with the testator's directions within the three years after he reached twenty-one, in not obtaining or applying for the King's license, or an act of Parliament authorizing him to take the name of Luscombe. But the Court gave judgment for the defendants, holding that the devisee had sufficiently taken the testator's name, and that it was not necessary for him to apply for an act of Parliament, or for the King's license. "A name," said Chief-Justice Abbott, in delivering the judgment of the Court, "assumed by the voluntary act of a young man at his outset into life, adopted by all who knew him, and by which he is constantly called, becomes, for all purposes that occur to my mind, as much and effectually *his* name as if he had obtained an act of Parliament to confer it upon him," and there are numerous cases, both in this country and in England, holding that where a man enters into a contract, or does any act in a particular name, that he may be sued by the name that he used, whatever his true name may be; and generally, that wherever a man has done an act in a particular name, or where he makes a grant, it may always be shown in support of the validity of the act that he was known by that name at and about the same time when the act was done, though he may have been baptized or previously known by a different name. All that the law looks to is the identity of the individual, and when that is clearly established the act will be binding upon him and upon others. (Waterbury vs. Mather, 16 Wend, 611; Griswold vs. Sedgwick, 6 Cow, 456; Jones Estate, 27 Penn., 336; Prettyman vs. Wales, 4 Harring, 299; Toole vs. Peterson, 9 Ired., 180; Selman vs. Shackelforde, 17 Geo., 615; Williams vs. Bryant, 5 Mees & Wels, 447; Finch vs. Cocken, 5 Tyrow, 774; Attorney General vs. Hawkes, 1 Cro. & Jer., 120; The Queen vs. Avery, 18 A. & Ellis, N. S., 576; Comyn's Digest, Fait E., 3.)

I have gone into the examination of this question so minutely, because it has never, so far as I am aware of, been previously investigated; and into the origin of the usage that now prevails in respect to names, because the works commonly referred to in matters of general knowledge are exceedingly barren of information upon the subject of personal nomenclature. The result of the examination will show, I think, there is nothing in the law to prevent the petioner from continuing to call himself John Pike. If, as stated in his petition, he adopted it some years ago, engaged in business by that name, and is known among his business acquaintances and customers by that designation, there is no reason why he shall not continue to use it. Any contract or obligation he may enter into, or which others may enter into with him, by that name, or any grant or devise he may hereafter make by it, would be valid and binding; for, as an acquired and known designation, it has become as effectually his name as the one which he previously bore. I have no hesitation, therefore, in saying that I think he may lawfully use it hereafter in all transactions as his name or designation.

Motion for an order changing the name of petitioner denied.

Arraignment of Robert C. Macdonald—Close of the August Term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

The August term of this Court terminated on Saturday, all the prison cases having been disposed of in one week by the energetic action of the Recorder.

Martin Travis *alias* Mathew Monahon, pleaded guilty to a charge of bigamy. Martin, or Mathew, is not a handsome specimen of a man; notwithstanding that two damsels were not proof against his insinuations. The Recorder doomed him to two years single blessedness in the State Prison.

Nicanor Crespo committed an assault on a countryman, and will atone for it, for twenty-five days in the City Prison.

Catharine Kelly, an ill-favored girl, described by the matron of the City Prison, who sent a special message to the Recorder to that effect, as "the worst woman in the City," pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. The law did not empower the Recorder to inflict upon her a heavier sentence than two years and two months in the State Prison, and that he gave her.

William Roberts, a colored youth, having robbed a man of his gold watch and chain, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Mary Anne Williams and Ellen Doyle, the two women who were tried on Friday for robbing a German named Hogenburger of his gold watch, in Washington Market, on July 2, at which trial the jury failed to agree, were again placed at the bar before another jury, and the same evidence reproduced. This time the jury agreed, and as it was well known to the Police and the Court that the women were noted pickpockets, and as they refused to inform the Court how the watch was disposed of, and where it could be found, the Recorder sent them to the State Prison for five years.

John Mosgan, jointly indicted with Wm. Torrey for robbing Dominic Campbell of a silver watch and twenty dollars, in Baxter-street on July 21, was tried for grand larceny and acquitted. Torrey decided to plead guilty to an assault with intent to rob, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

The Grand Jury came into Court with a batch of indictments, including a true bill against Robert C. Macdonald, for the murder of Virginia Stewart, in Broadway. They also handed to the Court a brief presentment, touching on some abuse connected with the examination of female witnesses by police officers, for the detection of stolen property. It will be transmitted to the Police Commissioners for them to act upon it.

Several prisoners were then arraigned, among them Robt. C. Macdonald. He apparently used great effort to restrain any demonstration of feeling. In reply to the question whether he was guilty or not guilty, of causing the death of Virginia Stewart, he replied, in a firm voice, "Not guilty."

The Assistant District-Attorney then moved that the indictment should be removed to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which will meet on the first Monday in October, for trial, which was granted.

Macdonald, in reply to a remark about his counsel, said that he had engaged the services of James T. Brady, Esq., Hon. Henry P. Phillips, of Washington, and Judge Grandin, of New-Jersey.

After hearing some unimportant motions, the Court adjourned to the first Monday in September.

More cases have been tried by the Recorder during the term which has just expired than in any August term for many years past.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 6, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 57 bbls. Ashes; 6,124 bbls. Flour; 374 bbls. Corn Meal; 28,094 bushels Wheat; 54,672 bushels Corn; 3,600 bushels Oats; 8,832 bushels Malt; 152 pkgs. Provisions, and 125 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 40 bbls. Pots at $5 18¾, and small lots of Pearls at $5 62½ ℔ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,875 bbls., including 1,498 bbls. Pots, and 377 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia 120 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $29@$30, closing at $30 ℔ ton.

BRICKS—North River have been in good request, chiefly at $3@$3 50 for soft, and $4 75@$5 for hard, ℔ thousand. Other kinds have been moderately inquired for at unaltered figures.

CEMENT—Is in pretty fair demand, chiefly within a range of 65c.@80c. ℔ bbl.

COFFEE—We have heard of sales of only small lots of Laguayra at 11¾c.; Rio at 11c.@11¼c.; and 450 bags St. Domingo at 10¾c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Has been quite dull, to-day, sales having been reported of only 300 bales, including some Middling Uplands at 12½c.@12¾c., and other grades at proportionate prices. ℔ ℔.

EARTHENWARE—The Fall business has not been fairly begun as yet, though the demand is steadily increasing, and holders exhibit much confidence.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very limited inquiry prevails, to-day, for State and Western Flour, though most holders have made some further material reductions in prices. The regular home trade are the principal, if not the only, buyers in market. We have heard of sales of only 5,150 bbls., in lots, including inferior to choice standard superfine State at $4 65@$4 90; extra do. at $4 95@$5 25; chiefly $5@$5 10; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 65@$4 85; extra Wisconsin at $4 80@$5 50; extra Illinois, $4 90@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $4 95@$5 15; extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 20@$5 40 ℔ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 40@$4 50
Standard Superfine State	4 65@ 4 90
Extra State	4 95@ 5 25
Standard Superfine Western	4 65@ 4 85
Extra Wisconsin	4 80@ 5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 90@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 95@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, fair to choice shipping	5 20@ 5 40
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 50@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 30@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	4 95@ 7 50
Inferior to very choice extra Tennessee	5 10@ 8 75

Extra Canada Flour is scarce, inactive and nominal, including poor to very good at $5@$6 25 ℔ bbl. Nothing new in Superfine. Southern Flour has been in slack demand at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of only 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $5 20@$5 70 for inferior to good superfine Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $5 75@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 75@$4 50 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is less sought after at $3 80@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 20 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has declined materially, having been more freely offered, while the demand has not increased. Sales have been reported of 10,000 bushels, including old White and Red Western on private terms; new White Kentucky at $1 45; poor mixed do. at $1 30; new White Southern at $1 45@$1 50; and ordinary to prime new Red do. at $1 25@$1 35 ℔ bushel. Corn is plenty and heavy. The inquiry is quite spiritless. Sales have been reported of only 10,000 bushels, at 78c. for good new mixed Western, at 78c.@80c. for round Yellow, ℔ bush. Other kinds are inactive and somewhat nominal. Rye is quite depressed at 75c.@77c. ℔ bushel; sales 600 bushels. Oats are in moderate request, including Canada, at 38c.@41c.; Western, 37c.@40c.; State, 36c.@40c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 33c.@37c.; Southern, 30c.@36c., ℔ bushel. About 1,500 bushels California were reported sold, but without reliable particulars.

HARDWARE—Business in this line is progressing very satisfactorily, the demand being good at prices which generally favor sellers.

HAY—Sales: 800 bales North River, at 70c.@75c. ℔ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Holders of Dry Hides have made some concessions to buyers, and the market closed with reviving animation. Dry Salted are not in much favor. Wet Salted are in moderate request. Upper Leather Hides are held above the views of purchasers. Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMAYER state that the week's receipts have been 39,279 Hides, as follows: 818 from Sierra Leone, ex *Brontes*; 14,165 from Buenos Ayres, ex *Dawn*; 16,715 from Montevideo, ex *Kataam*; 400 from Para, ex *Lauretta*; 3,595 from Maraham, ex *Maria*; 3,931 from Maracaibo, ex *Sutil* and *Teresa*;—450 Southern. Transient weekly receipts: Boston, 1,984 hides; Philadelphia, 1,982 hides; Baltimore, 155 hides. The principal sales here have been: 2,500 Buenos Ayres, 22½ ℔s., at 26c., 6 months, usual selection; 4,215 Montevideo, part to arrive, 20½ ℔s., at 26c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,371 Rio Grande, to arrive, 21 ℔s., on private terms; 1,000 Rio Grande, 26 ℔s., at 23c., 6 months, usual selection; 4,000 Orinoco, 20½ ℔s., at 24c., 6 months, usual selection; 200 Porto Cabello, 22 ℔s., at 23c., 6 months, usual selection; 500 Maracaibo, 22 ℔s., at 22c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 882 Curaçoa, 22 ℔s., on private terms; 200 dry salted Para, 23 ℔s., at 14¼c. less 4 ℔ cent. cash, rejecting bad hides; 500 dry salted Maracaibo, 32 ℔s., at 16c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 200 Texas, 24 ℔s., on private terms; 76 bales Calcutta Buffalo slaughter, at 15c., 6 months, rejecting sea-damaged; 2,200 City Slaughter, 60 ℔s. and 70 ℔s., at 10c.@10½c., nett cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in first hands: 200,200 Dry hides; 8,460 Wet Salted hides; 700 Horse hides, and 100 bales East India hides.

IRON—A moderate inquiry prevails for Scotch Pig chiefly at $24 50@$25 ℔ ton, usual credit. In Philadelphia, sales have been made of 700 tons American Anthracite Pig at $23 for No. 1, $22 for No. 2, and $20 for No. 3; 1,000 tons No. 2 Foundry on private terms; and 100 tons Forge at $20 ℔ ton, 6 months' credit.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: "During the early part of the week prices of hemlock Sole were unsettled, with little inquiry from buyers. Toward the middle of the week a few of the large Eastern dealers came on and bought quite freely, but at a decline of 1c.@1½c. ℔ ℔. The receipts continue liberal, and the stock is rapidly accumulating. Quotations are, in a measure, nominal and unsettled. The demand for Boots and Shoes is active, but prices, in most cases, do not remunerate the manufacturers. Oak tanned is in moderate request, and prices not materially changed." We quote: Oak slaughter and salted, good light, 34c.@36c.; Oak slaughter and salted, good middle, 34c.@38; Oak slaughter and salted, good heavy, 33c.@35c.; Oak Light, Southern, 30c.@32c.; Oak heavy, for Banding, 34c.@36c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, good, all weights, 32c.@34c.; Oak heavy, Cropped, 40c@42c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 23c@.24c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 24c@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres &c., good heavy, 22c@23c; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 22c@22½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 22½c@23½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 20½c@21½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. damaged all weights, 18½c@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., B. A. poor, all weights, 12c½@14c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 27c@30c., ℔ ℔., 6 months' credit.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet to-day; prices have not varied materially.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been freely offered at reduced prices. Hence, it has been in good request. The reported sales comprise 3,600 bbls., in lots, at $14 50@$14 70, closing at $14 50 for Mess, and $10 75 for prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, including Hams, at 8c.@8¾c., and Shoulders at 6¾c. ℔ ℔. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard is unaltered; sales to-day 450 tcs. and bbls., in lots, chiefly ordinary to choice, at 10½c.@11c. ℔ ℔. Beef has been inactive to-day, at drooping rates. Sales 180 bbls., in lots, at $9@$12 50 for repacked Western Mess; $13@$14 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$8 75 for Country Mess, and $6@$6 75 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, $15@$18 ℔ bbl. Butter is selling in lots at 14c.@20c. for State; 11c.@17c. for Ohio, ℔ ℔. Cheese is in demand at from 4c.@9c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales to-day 100 tcs., in lots, at $3 37½@$4 25 ℔ 100 ℔s.

SKINS—Sales have been confined to small lots, including 30 bales No. 1 Curaçoa Goat, 175 ℔s. average, at 80c. each, six months' credit.

SPICES—Are attracting more attention at uniform prices.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported to-day of 600 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at 5½c.@6c.; 525 hhds. do., in bond for export, on private terms, and 120 boxes Havana, part at 7½c.@7¾c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 10,000 ℔s. Prime at 10¾c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales have been very light, chiefly at 25½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 300 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@7-32d. ℔ ℔.; and 20 tcs. Oil on private terms. For London, 60 tons Dead Weight at 20s. For Antwerp, 3,000 bags Coffee at 3-16d. ℔ ℔.; and 75 hhds. Sugar at 20s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: "Ship *Good Hope*, 1,295 tons, to San Francisco at about $24,000; a ship, 1,300 tons, from Quebec to London, Deals, £4 15s., an advance of 7s. 6d.; a brig from Doboy to a port on the West Coast of Great Britain, Timber £2, or if to the East Coast, £2 2s. 6d.; one, 374 tons, from Jacksonville to Montevideo for orders, Lumber, $22; one, 300 tons, to Nuevitas and back, $1,800; one, 320 tons, to Matanzas and back, $2,450; schooner *Matchless*, 240 tons, to Rio Janeiro and back to a port in the United States; a schooner, 137 tons, to Havana and back, on private terms."

The New-York Times.

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North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3¾ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston by Steamboat	5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Europa*, from Boston to Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, Aug. 9, at 1½ o'clock, to go by railroad, and at 6¾ to go by the boat.

☞ Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, are agents for the New-York Times—Daily and Semi-Weekly—and will supply European orders. They will receive subscriptions for any period desirable, or furnish single copies immediately upon the receipt of the American mails.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool on the 27th ult., with four days' later European advices, passed Farther Point, yesterday, on her way to Quebec. Her advices are interesting. Nothing definite had transpired with reference to the expected Peace Conference, nor was it yet known with certainty whether Sardinia would take part in it, but it was expected that the representatives of the three Powers would meet at the end of July. It was reported that England had given assurances of her adhesion to the Congress, on condition that a general disarmament of all the Powers should immediately take place, and it was believed that this important step would be taken. Meantime the French fleet had sailed from Lussino, and the army was reported as having commenced its homeward movement. The London *Times'* Paris correspondent reports that Count Walewski had drawn up a plan for the Italian Confederation, by which it was to consist of seven States, under the nominal Presidency of the Pope, but really under the Government of the King of Sardinia and Naples alternately. Some other details of the plan are given. Interesting rumors in regard to the intentions of Garibaldi and his troops are given in our telegram. The relations of France and England were occupying attention on both sides of the channel. An article had appeared in the Paris *Moniteur* comparing the armaments of the two nations, and disproving the assertion that the causes of the English national burdens were to be found in the necessity for increasing the national defences to keep pace with the warlike preparations of France. There seems to be every disposition on the part of France to assure the English Government and people that the Emperor considers the Anglo-French Alliance now as ever necessary to the peace of Europe. The nightmare of French invasion, however, had again seized upon the British Parliament, this time through the long range of the rifled cannon with which the Emperor is alleged to be arming his Navy. In the Liverpool Cotton market increased firmness is noted, with a slight advance on some qualities. Breadstuffs and Provisions continued dull. Consols are quoted at 95@95⅛ for account.

The *Circassian* steamship of the Galway line arrived at this port on Saturday evening from St. Johns, N. F. She brought no late intelligence of interest.

The steamers, *Jura* for Liverpool and *New-York* for Bremen, left here on Saturday. The *Jura* took $450,000 in gold, but no passengers.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 28th, and from the City of Mexico to the 19th ult., have been received by the steamer *Habana*, at New-Orleans from Minititlan. It is reported that another manifesto had been issued by Miramon, in which he proposes to become the protector of the Clergy in their power and wealth, favors a Dictatorial Government, and declares the traditional policy of Mexico to be opposition to the encroachments of the United States. The concentration of considerable bodies of troops at San Luis Potosi and Regenator gave rise to the belief that a great movement of some kind was on foot.

Quite an interesting batch of news reaches us by the California Overland Mail, which arrived at St. Louis on Saturday night, from San Francisco on the 15th ult. A fire which did damage to the amount of $30,000 had occurred at Crescent City. New mines of gold and silver had been discovered in the Neosho Valley. There had been several arrivals from Victoria, with gold from Frazer River to the amount of $130,000. The river had fallen and mining was resumed. Latest advices from Oregon indicate the election of Logan, the Republican candidate, for Congress. From Salt Lake we learn of the arrest of two persons implicated in the forgery of checks on the Sub-Treasury at St. Louis. Indian depredations, in which the Mormons are implicated, are reported in Humboldt County.

We publish this morning the Constitution of the State of Kansas, as adopted by the Constitutional Convention at Wyandotte, on the 29th of July. It is to be submitted to the people on the 4th of October next. Our Kansas correspondence analyzes some of the peculiar features of the instrument.

The latest returns from the Kentucky Election indicate that the ten Representatives in Congress to which the State is entitled, will be about equally divided between the Democrats and the Opposition. The Democrats have about thirty or forty on joint ballot in the Legislature, and they have elected their candidates for Governor and other State officers by about seven thousand majority.

Further returns from the North Carolina election render it certain that in the First Congressional District, Smith, the Opposition cadidate, is elected by upwards of 500 majority. This is an Opposition gain. Branch is reelected in the Fourth District; in the Fifth, Gilmer, Opposition, is reelected; also, in the Seventh, Craige, Democrat. The other districts are yet in doubt.

As far as heard from twenty-six counties, there is an Opposition gain of upwards of two thousand in Tennessee. It is thought probable that they have gained three Congressmen. A gain of one is pronounced certain.

The Court-martial in the case of Maj. Cross was resumed on Saturday, Major-General Jessup, Quartermaster-General, testified to the excellent character of the accused; to the large sums he had disbursed for the Government—being about four millions of dollars—and to the great confidence he had always reposed in him; also, to the fact that the balance claimed to be due the public had all, or nearly all, been paid. The Court adjourned to Tuesday.

A shocking accident occurred in Spruce-street on Saturday evening. Jacob Ottinger, a lithographer, residing in Broome-street, was accidentally shot dead on Saturday evening by Policeman Dekker, of the Second Precinct. The officer was in the act of shooting a horse which lay fatally injured in Spruce-street near Gold, when his weapon exploded, and the ball struck Mr. Ottinger in the head, killing him almost instantaneously. Coroner Jackman held an inquest yesterday, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The August term of the Court of General Sessions terminated on Saturday, all the cases on the Calendar having been disposed of by Recorder Barnard in the space of one week. The proceedings of Saturday, which were interesting, will be found among our law reports. Among the indictments found by the Grand Jury, was one against Robert C. MacDonald, the Southern merchant, for the murder of Virginia Stewart [illegible] Broadway. He was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. On motion of the Assistant District Attorney, the indictment was removed to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, where the trial will take place in October.

In the suit of The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company *vs.* Schuyler, brought to procure the cancelation of the spurious certificates of stock, an order was made yesterday, requiring the plaintiffs to give the defendants a discovery of their stock-books, &c.

A curious case was decided on Saturday in the Court of Common Pleas in respect to the right of a man to change his name. Mr. John Snook applied to that Court under an act passed 1847, for an order changing his name to John Pike. The motion was denied, but after a learned examination both of the law respecting names and the history of their origin, Judge Daly comes to the conclusion that a man may change his name without order of the Court. The opinion, which will be found of interest to the general as well as the professional reader, will be found in another column.

The congregation at St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes assembled yesterday for the first time in their new house of worship in Eighteenth street, just out of Fifth-avenue. The rector, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet preached in the morning; Rev. Dr. Berrian in the afternoon, and Rev. Dr. Tyng in the evening.

The journeymen bakers held a meeting on Saturday night, and remonstrated against working twenty hours out of twenty-four, and also against the delivery of bread on Sundays.

The mortality of the last week, according to report of City Inspector, was slightly an increase on that of the week previous, but less by 54 than the mortality of the corresponding week of 1858. The whole number of deaths last week was 625 against 616 the week before. Of the whole number 457 were of 10 years of age and under, and of those 136 were of cholera infantum. There were 124 deaths of diseases of the brain and nerves, 3 of the generative organs, 11 of the heart and blood vessels, 110 of the lungs and throat, 5 of old age, 27 of eruptive fever and skin diseases, 32 still-born and premature births, 284 of diseases of the stomach and other digestive organs, 27 of uncertain complaints, and 17 from violent causes. The nativity table shows that 518 were natives of the United States, 75 of Ireland, 16 of Germany, 3 of England, 3 of Scotland, and the remainder of various foreign countries.

On Saturday, business was generally restricted. Only 300 bales cotton found buyers, including Middling Upland at 12⅝c.@12¾c. ꝑ lb. Flour and Wheat were dull, and decidedly lower. Corn was quiet and languid. Sugars were in fair demand. Coffee and Molasses were inactive. Pork was freely offered and purchased at reduced prices. Lard and Beef were lightly dealt in, as were likewise Rice, Metals, Naval Stores, Oils, Tallow, and Tobacco. The freight engagements were limited. There were 571 vessels of all classes in port.

The Railway Slaughter.

There are Coroners and Coroners. Mr. Coroner Madden, of Renssaelaer County, to whom, with his Jury, we paid our respects on Saturday, thinks that if ten or a dozen human beings are wilfully entrapped by a Board of respectable Directors into traveling over a villainously unsafe railroad, and are then dropped by the breaking of a rotten bridge into a hideous chasm, and there horribly done to death, somebody ought to be "highly censured." This is the complacent, historical, venerable, but not very useful style of Coroner. This is the style of Coroner we find in books, meet with in plays, and like to laugh at. But when it comes to a question of losing or saving of a few human lives, something more clear-headed and clear-spoken in the way of a Coroner is perhaps desirable. This desirable something the City of Albany has found, and has accordingly uttered a plain, positive, rather personal verdict in regard to that same Schaghticoke massacre, which Renssaeler County had already pronounced "censurable." The Albany Coroner and his jury find the crushing and mangling of human beings committed to one's care to be a crime, and they lay the responsibility of committing it directly on the shoulders of the President and Directors of the Railway in question. This is doing Coroner's work in the "spirit of the institution," and not at all in the traditional fashion. There is an inquest held here, and an answer returned; a plain answer, to the point, defensible; an answer which argument cannot disturb, and which deserves the commentary of decisive action. Nothing can be plainer than the testimony in this case. It was emphatic enough when it came to us only from the lips of Mr. Bridge-master Cooley, the unhappy subordinate, whose business it was to be forever rolling a Sisyphus stone of idle remonstrance up the Directorial hill. Mr. Cooley was always finding flaws; always carrying information of his discoveries to head-quarters; always returning again with his burden undischarged. The Anti-Muggletonians had a fundamental rule for their members, which was, "Never be thrown back on yourself!" Poor Mr. Cooley was no Anti-Muggletonian; he was regularly and remorselessly thrown back on himself. Mr. White, the Superintendent, gave him no respite in this exercise. Whatever outlay of repairs Mr. White (President as well as Superintendent, as we shall shortly see,) conceded to-day, was to-morrow countermanded. Bad bridges would bear a little more. Loose rails would last a little longer. Nothing could be so desperate as Cooley painted it. Hope and Faith seem to have entered largely into the mental organization of Mr. Superintendent White. He must be a very Micawber of Directors, so confident is he that something must always turn up to make mischief improbable. Yet what is Mr. White's own evidence as to the state of this Schaghticoke bridge? Mr. White expressly says that "he had told his carpenter," meaning Cooley, "ten days before the accident happened, that he must put up a new bridge"—and this although he professes at the same time to have "thought the bridge safe!"

The evidence of Mr. Cooley proved the bridge to be murderously unsound. The evidence of Mr. White proves the management to have been in the same condition. We have rarely met with such a display of mental incapacity and moral obfuscation as is made in this evidence of Mr. White; and it is worthy of special attention, as illustrating the risks which we must all of us daily run in America, while the control of our great public roads is left in such hands.

Mr. White pleads guilty to being the President and Superintendent of this Road. At the same time he confesses that the road had no real corporation or directors, and he seems to be perfectly unconscious that the collocation of these propositions puts him before the public in the light of a deliberate impostor. He admits that he had heard complaints of the state of this special bridge, but avers that he 'can't recollect distinctly when he heard them," and he seems to be perfectly unconscious that the collocation of these propositions puts him before the public in the light of a reckless slayer of his fellow-men. He owns that he had heard fault found with "Mr. Jones, the engineer, about running at too great speed over bridges," and declares that the said Mr. Jones "has promised to reform, and *has reformed*;" and then goes on to testify with utter composure that at the time of the accident this "reformed" Mr. Jones "was running at the rate of ten miles an hour over the bridge, and was exceeding his instructions;" and he seems to be perfectly unconscious that in doing this he is writing himself down a Dogberry, who is only rescued from being ridiculous by the frightful consequences of his avowed misconduct. That the "Albany, Vermont and Canada" Railway is really bankrupt, seems now to be admitted on all sides. There is no reason to hope that even all the flagrant proofs of incompetency and recklessness laid before the world in the confession of Mr. White, will avail to secure such poor reparation to the victims of the massacre of Tuesday last as money can afford. There remains, however, a practical reparation to the State, which should be exacted in the form of criminal prosecutions and of a felon's punishment, from these parties upon whom the Albany Coroner has so properly fastened the responsibility of the crime. Mr. Superintendent and President White is not the only one upon whom this judgment ought to fall. He is the prominent offender certainly; and there will doubtless be many efforts made to save his colleagues from the merited obloquy and penalty of their criminal assumption of obligations which they either could not or would not fulfill, under the plea that they were acting as "nominal Directors" merely. In fact this plea has been put forward in their behalf already. Those who prefer it do not seem to be at all aware that what they advance as an excuse is in fact an aggravation of the conduct of their clients. What right has any man to figure as a "nominal Director" of a Company which undertakes to give guarantees for human life? Here, for example, we have Mr. Erastus Corning, of Albany, on the list of these "nominal Directors." Mr. Corning knows, if any man does, the duties of a Director. He may almost be said to be a Director by profession, like that adventurous young gentleman who recently described himself in an English Court of Bankruptcy as following the "trade and calling of a Co.," his real business being to appear as a partner in all sorts of enterprises. Mr. Corning is a Director not in one or two, but in half-a-dozen, more or less, flourishing companies. Why does he publish himself as a Director of this exploded, worthless and murderous Company? He must have some motive for occupying so very questionable a position, and that motive, be it what it may, should bind him to paying a reasonable attention to the lives of people who put their trust, it may well be, in the whole road, because they believe him a competent Director. To assume that Mr. Corning and such men as he are to escape the iron hand of the law, in such a case as this of the Schaghticoke massacre, on the ground that they have been wilfully filling a false position, is to outrage the first principles of social and commercial morality.

The Albany Coroner and his jury have done their duty in presenting the whole Board of Direction of this road as the responsible authors of this fearful calamity. Let the community now do as much, and we may see some general good arise out of this special and most heart rending evil.

The War on the River Plate.

Next to the impossibility of curing the quarrelsome temper of Spanish-American Republics, the project of introducing a reasonable share of mercy and moderation into their affrays would seem to rank in the order of difficulty. Not only is the war fever among them unremittent, but its more violent paroxysms, while they endure, are so malignantly destructive, that a campaign in Mexico, Venezuela or Buenos Ayres sweeps the country over which it goes with the breath of the destroying angel. It is the same whether the fight be international or domestic. Indeed, the civil war has ordinarily less of civility than a foreign collision; the partisan soldier shooting down his next-door neighbor with an obvious excess of readiness and relish. Such has uniformly been the history of Hispano-American warfare, and for this reason any symptom of change or mitigation, like that contained in a declaration of the Buenos Ayrean Government, which we reprint elsewhere, must be hailed with the utmost satisfaction. On the verge of a desperate contest with the entire strength of the Argentine States, and without any ground for anticipating on the part of its antagonists any departure from the prescriptive cruelty and unsparing inhumanity which have characterized every previous resumption of this standing quarrel, the Cabinet of Buenos Ayres announces its intention to fight upon the most improved and advanced philanthropic principles; that war shall not be made upon individuals, but only upon soldiers bearing arms; that private property shall be unmolested; that commercial and postal intercourse shall be uninterrupted; that, in regard to shipping, the flag shall, unquestioned, cover vessel and cargo; and, in general, that the bases laid down at Paris, and glossed by Secretary Marcy, are to govern all international questions that may arise from the situation. All this is eminently proper and creditable; and if Buenos Ayres can afford to fight at the disadvantage she thus voluntarily assumes, it will give additional splendor to her triumph. Hitherto the civilization of South America has been supposed to confine itself within a half dozen leagues of Rio. It is agreeable to find the present indication of its existence elsewhere.

Nor is this the only interesting trait of the war now prevailing on the River Plate. The Argentine Confederation, it will be remembered, is the only *fac-simile* reproduction of the North American Federal system now extant. Its var ations from the Constitution of the United States are noteless. Of the constituent States, Buenos Ayres at the mouth of the Plate, is the most considerable for trade, wealth, intelligence and population, and has, until quite recently, through its military Governors and Dictators, succeeded in retaining an influence conflicting with the letter of federal relations. When Gen. Urquiza, a half-dozen years ago, liberated Buenos Ayres from the authority of Rosas, he at once equalized the position of the several States by throwing open the River Plate and its affluents to the commerce of the world. For to its position at the entrance of the river, and to the old law of the Spanish colonial system, which closed internal navigation to foreign traders, Buenos Ayres owed directly her control over the finances of the Confederation, and indirectly, the prominence of her voice in the federal councils. The decree of Urquiza was therefore hailed with delight by the inland States, and with disgust by Buenos Ayres. Choosing its opportunity, the latter State revolted, threw off its federal obligations, and proceeded to collect and spend the commercial revenues, which its late associates believed themselves fully entitled to share. The position assumed by the seceding State was certainly absurd. In the declaration we have alluded to, it will be seen that the government does not disown its membership of the Confederation, or its national community with the rest; and yet in the same breath asserts its independence:

> "This is a purely civil war, in regard to which there has never been a code of law established. Although it occurs between *two Governments at present independent*, both of them admit *that they are integral members of the Argentine Republic, and that they constitute a single nation.*"

Arguing from this avowal—and it coheres with all previous assertions of the Buenos Ayreans upon the point—we can have no difficulty in realizing that the only right in the actual war which Buenos Ayres has upon its side, is the rectitude of its mode of prosecuting it. The analogy of their system with ours furnishes an unerring rule to judge by. If New-York, containing as it does a Custom-house which collects three-fourths of the federal revenue of the country, should capriciously declare itself an "independent member" of the Union, and proceed to appropriate all of the duties; and, if we could complete the resemblance, by the added circumstance that the position of this city was such as to render its hold upon the foreign trade of the entire country irremovable, it is highly likely that thirty-two States of this Union might discover strong ground of complaint against the Empire State, and, possibly, reasons for compelling an abandonment of our felonious courses by force and arms. The secession of Buenos Ayres from the Argentine Union was of this flagrant description. She was a defaulting and contumacious cashier, who stole the federal strong-box, and kept it by the strong arm. It is not a matter of surprise, therefore, that the interior States should, after seven years of experiment in fruitless moral suasion, finally appeal to force to compel the recusant State to resume her obligations and her honesty. Indeed, that they have waited thus long and patiently is surprising, and not at all to the discredit of a people whose race has not been famous for long-suffering.

Yet, however just the cause of war, the event is extremely doubtful. As the material resources of Buenos Ayres exceed those of its adversaries, it is quite possible that the Argentine troops will come off second best from the *mêlée*, and, perhaps, retire from the field for the season. But the difficulty is one that admits of no accommodation. The conflict can be suspended, but can never be brought to a close, unless one or the other party be entirely subjugated, or unless some external power intervene to compel a pacification. From the protracted calamity of a war of this character upon the River Plate the interests of commerce, European and American, intimately involved as they are in the welfare of the fluvial States, should be saved. There is, we fear, no chance of salvation without the interference of a foreign force; and it is not the interest of the United States to let that force come from Europe. Brazil alone is in a situation to quiet these local questions. With an enlightened Constitutional Government, ample means, a strong unemployed navy, and sufficient army, the Emperor of Brazil is in a position to hold the balance of power in the valley of the Plate, and it is to our interest and that of the civilized world that he should use his force in favor of the Federal rather than of the Secessionist Party.

Napoleon III. and England.

If the news by the *Nova Scotian*, this morning received, throws no special light on the state of Italy, it gives us at least a clear intimation that the Government and the People of France are rousing themselves at last to compel England and the English Press into something like a decent regard for the proprieties of life in their treatment of the Emperor Napoleon III., and of the French nation. There is no insolence so offensive as the insolence of cant. The assumption of a general moral superiority, unsubstantiated by any specific evidence, is just as intolerable by nations as by individuals. No man, who has a decent share of self-respect, can listen patiently to one word from the lips of another, who evidently affects the Pharisee for himself and assumes the publican and sinner for his interlocutor. And this is precisely the tone adopted by English speakers and English writers in their comments upon the affairs and the conduct of other nations. A day or two ago we transferred to these columns an article on the American notions of neutrality, from a leading English journal, which began thus: "The bad faith of the United States is peculiarly irritating." Before a syllable had been printed to prove any bad faith at all on the part of the United States in the special matter of the neutrality laws, this public writer sets calmly out with a general charge of swindling against the whole Republic, and then proceeds to analyze the features which make American national swindling even less lovely than the national swindling of other States, such as France or Russia. In just the same style has France been handled, not merely by the anonymous journalists of London, but openly in Parliament and at public meetings, by men conspicuous for their stations, and identified with the ruling classes of Great Britain.

The French Press, speaking of course by inspiration from the highest quarter, has at last, after a long and creditable forbearance, taken this matter up with emphasis. England is distinctly informed that there must be an end to her eternal discussions of projects of French invasion. In a time of profound peace between the two countries, nay, of diplomatic alliance, France has been steadily insulted with the assertion that she was arming herself inordinately for the purpose of committing a gigantic act of national piracy. In her paroxysms of fear Great Britain has lost all regard to the rights of nations and to the decencies of public intercourse. If one English gentleman should openly charge his next-door neighbor with an intention of committing burglary, or of poisoning the guests whom he invited to dinner, the British would not be slow to recognize the disgraceful nature of such slanderous false witness. But this is virtually what men like Lord Lyndhurst, and journals like the London *Saturday Review*, have been saying of France for months past. The world has but begun to wonder at the patient magnanimity of the French ruler and of his people, under this incessant tempest of obloquy, when we find Napoleon proposing not to punish the offenders in the slaughter of their fellow-subjects, but torebuke them more contemptuously, by beginning the great work of a general disarmament. To achieve such a work as this would be a glory in comparison with which any laurels that might have been won on new fields of Magenta and Solferino would be worthless indeed. To accomplish it would be to put not only the Italian, but all other questions that distract the present and menace the future of Europe, in a fairer way of solution than the sword can ever secure. In an armed Europe, France may well insist upon being first by force of arms. That proud position she has already won. To make herself first by force of wisdom and moderation in a Europe relieved from the stern stress of war, would be a far nobler flight, and whatever the result of the present appeal of the Conqueror of Lombardy may be, the world will not forget that he has made it.

The Chinese Invasion.—The persistent influx of the Chinese peasantry to the United States, is a fact which presses itself upon the attention alike of the political economist and the statesman. Three thousand Celestials are stated to be at this moment on their way to San Francisco. California already has a large Chinese population. Notwithstanding their characteristic vices, the Chinamen, although not popular, are found to be useful members of society. They perform, with alacrity and intelligence, the ruder kinds of labor, are marvelously frugal in their habits, and are consequently enabled to work for very low wages.

Indeed, it is not improbable that the poorer inhabitants of that vast empire, which contains within its limits nearly a moiety of the human race, may be destined to work great changes in the industrial if not in the social and political condition of America. The most obvious immediate effect of Chinese immigration, for instance, is its tendency to supplant the negro. The Coolie in California has already made the African impossible. There, as in the West India Islands, the Malay laborer is found to be, in all respects, preferable to his darker cousin.

The voluntary immigration from Canton and Shanghai into our Pacific States bids fair soon to be enormous. Hitherto it has mainly been directed to California, but it will manifestly soon extend to Oregon also. Nor is there reason to doubt that it will soon reach the Atlantic States as well.

Assuming that these natives of China may one day become as numerous among us as those of Europe, what shall their social and political *status* be? Are they to be regarded as whites, or as people of color? Shall they, equally with immigrants from Ireland and Germany, be admitted to the benefits of our naturalization laws? These are questions which flit and flicker now along the political horizon. But the march of events with us is rapid, and all signs conspire to prove that we have seen only the beginning of that profound strife of races and of principles by which the institutions of the United States are ere long to be proved as by fire.

The Farmers in 1859.

Advices from all quarters of the Union where the cereals constitute the staples of agricultural production, leave no room to question the fact that the recent harvest has proved more than usually abundant. With the exception of some few localities—chiefly in the mountain districts of Virginia and Western New-York, the yield of wheat is not only large, but what is no less important, has been secured in excellent condition, the weather having proved highly favorable, while the maize still on the ground bids fair to make a rich addition to the farmer's resources.

It happens, providentially, too, that the earth has been most exuberant at the West, where a good harvest was chiefly needed. For three successive seasons, the fertile Valley of the Mississippi had sparingly responded to the efforts of the husbandman. Drought and rain, both in excess, alternately afflicted the prairies, until even the hardy population of the Western States had begun to despair of their future. Debt was pressing heavily upon them, and they could see no escape from financial ruin. Now, however, relief has come in the most beneficent form—that of a harvest rich almost beyond precedent.

But although in this respect their hopes are more than fulfilled, it is not to be disguised that in regard to the probable prices to be received for their crop, they are experiencing a heavy disappointment. The European War, by the sudden impulse it communicated to the market for breadstuffs, had raised the expectations of the farmers to a very high pitch. What the War so suddenly did, the Peace has just as suddenly undone. The effect of these anticipations, now proved delusive, can scarcely fail to prove injurious. It will naturally though very unreasonably operate to keep back the grain which should come to the seaboard marts at the earliest day.

The West, in particular, is largely indebted to the seaports, and more especially to this City. Its obligations are, many of them, of long standing, and should be discharged at the first practicable opportunity. Much would be gained by both parties, by sending forward the entire surplus of wheat and corn within the next three months. Prices are not likely to advance, though this is what the farmers will not believe, for at all times—as well when the market is at its zenith as when it touches the nadir—the agricultural mind cherishes an abiding faith in the Transcendentalist doctrine that the "tendency of all things is upward." But, notwithstanding this amusing idiosyncracy, the farmers are a thinking and sensible class, and they must see, upon reflection, not only the duty but the policy of losing no time in making payment of debts which have long been overdue. The accumulation of interest is a fatal burden, while the depreciation of the crop, by means of vermin and exposure, is no less damaging. Our railways and canals are in grievous want of freights, and stand ready to convey every bushel of wheat, corn, oats and rye, which may offer, at the lowest living rates—nay, in many cases for rates that are truly and horribly "dying" rates to the railways and to their passengers. It is manifestly an inopportune season for that blind confidence in the advent of a better demand, which is the besetting weakness of the husbandman. His wisdom will be, if he can only see it, to hasten his grain to market and pay his debts, or if he be so fortunate as to owe no man anything, to pocket and use his money, as soon as may be, in a country which cries for active capital.

Wise upon Wood.

The estimate which Gov. Wise seems to set upon the "Hon. Fernando Wood" is one of the saddest instances on record of the pitch of spiteful depreciation to which great men can rise, when they happen to find themselves rivals. We do not mean to say, of course, that Mr. Wood is exactly Gov. Wise's rival in the race for the Presidency. He is perhaps fully persuaded that "that greatest of earthly dominances," as he called it when speaking of it to the Catholic orphans, will be within his reach some day; but we presume he does not believe the prize to be at hand just yet. He looks forward to going through the various intermediate stages during the next few years with his usual dexterity, and finally coming up to the surface as a possible candidate in some Convention or other, and being let into the White House, on the Scriptural ground of "much importunity." But this is all a vision of the future. Ever since he emerged from the dignified retirement to which his ouster from the Mayoralty and the disgraceful conduct of the Tammany Democrats consigned him for a short period, he has been laboring in the field of politics as assiduously as ever; but his modest wishes for the present rise no higher than a reelection as Mayor, and possibly a nomination for the Governorship. In the meantime, however, there is nothing he desires more than the reputation of having a good deal of "influence," of being able to manage caucuses, and manufacture majorities, and secure nomination. Power is sweet; but it is sweeter still to have men believe you possess it. The next best thing to being President, is to be famed for having the power to make Presidents.

This renown the letter of Gov. Wise denies to Mr. Wood. The Virginia pooh-poohs his New-York associate, while professing deliberately to use him. This is neither handsome in itself, nor fair to Mr. Wood. For the sake of the Party and its necessities the Ex-Mayor has broken his resolution published a year and a half ago of retiring into the bosom of his family on the Bloomingdale Road, there to remain for the rest of his natural life. To shape and mold their shattered fortunes, and through Wise to save them from falling into the arms of Douglas or despair, has been his object for long and weary months.

After all this trouble and pains, and vexation, and shuffling, and spouting, and squabbling, to have his power doubted and limited by a man like Wise, with whom he has been endeavoring to accomplish a strict alliance for the last two years is, we confess, more than flesh and blood can be expected to bear calmly. No wonder Mr. Wood pronounces the letter a forgery. For his sake, and for the sake of political friendship generally, we should be glad to believe the thing possible.

The State Teachers' Association—The Report on a Uniform System of Instruction.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Poughkeepsie, Friday, Aug. 5, 1859.

The most important report which has been presented at this Convention, was on the subject of a "Uniform System of Public Instruction for the State of New-York," by Mr. E. C. Pomeroy, of Buffalo. It proposed that, at the time of its next revision, the Constitution of the State be so amended as to provide for the establishment of a State Board of Education, consisting of nine members, one to be elected by the people in each Judicial District of the State; and one by the people at large, who shall be *ex-officio* President of the Board. After the first election one of the district members to retire each year from office, and his place filled by another, elected for a term of eight years. The member at large to retire, and a successor be elected at the end of every second year. This Board to constitute the controlling branch of the department—the administrative force—to all the powers of the present Board of Regents of the University, and bear such a relation to the Legislature as will enable it to originate or direct legislation effecting any branch of the various interests embraced within the school system. Other branches of the department to remain as now, except as modified by a subordinate relationship to the Board.

The duties of the Board, it was argued, should be *first*, to appoint the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and define his powers and duties, he to be, as now, the executive officer of the Department; *second*, to hold one business session each year, in December, not exceeding thirty days, but extra sessions to be called by the President of the Board, on application of the Superintendent, or any three members of the Board; *third*, power to organize town schools, union school, incorporate Teachers' Associations, giving them authority to license teachers, as other professions license their fellows; *fourth*, to prescribe the course of study in the various grades or departments of all the schools in the State which are supported by the public money of the State; *fifth*, to remove a Commissioner from office for a cause. The power and duties of the inhabitants of school districts, and all matters of finance to remain as now. C.

The Sunday Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The current of events has given prominence to a question that has slumbered for a quarter of a century. In New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis and elsewhere, the inevitable Slavery question yields place to Sunday matters. The daily Press finds itself drawn into the discussion, and deals with the topic as oracularly as if it had been a matter of profound study for years. Political demagogues are watching the *melee* to see whether some capital may not be gained. We see no occasion to regret the popular agitation of a subject related to the disposition of a seventh portion of every man's time, and thus to the moral and political well-being of communities. Nor do we perceive the necessity or propriety of appealing to passion and prejudice on either side in settling principles which shall control individual conduct, or have their embodiment in legal enactments.

A few obvious distinctions would relieve the Sunday question of many elements of strife. As a religious institution the claims of the Sabbath rest solely on appeals to moral conviction. No one pretends to claim that coercion of opinion or practice shall be employed on Sunday or any other day, and the clamor about "civil and religious liberty" which has become the stereotyped cant of the "Satanic Press" is to bold a *ruse* to gain a single sober believer. Whether a man shall go to one place of worship or another, or to none; whether his seventh day shall be a mere day of leisure, of self-improvement, or of self-destruction, each must decide for himself, only that his better nature may be appealed to to use precious time wisely, and in using his liberty, he must not invade another's freedom. But, as a civil institution, Sunday always has been, and always will be, guarded by law, in free countries. Otherwise, the rapacity of capital would encroach upon labor, and rob the poor man of his rest-day. The employer, unrestrained by law, and actuated by selfishness, would soon find ways to extort seven days of toil in a week, perhaps for six days' pay, instead of the seven days' pay for six days' work, as now. Even Revolutionary France, after abolishing the Sabbath, found it necessary to establish the Decade, and learning, by a bitter experience, that, after all, the Author of Time knew its uses better than the Directory, France came back to a seventh-day rest.

The basis of all Sunday laws is in the idea of protection of the universal right to an uninterrupted period of rest and devotion. All legal proceedings are stayed, and all contracts rendered void, on Sunday; and it is made a *dies non*, so that everybody may be released from care and temptation to overexertion, and so that domestic, social, and religious concerns may be duly regarded. Various public amusements, of doubtful moral tendency at all times, are prohibited on that day, because inconsistent with its spirit, or suited to disturb the quiet of those who would employ its hours in religious services; and while all ordinary work and traffic are forbidden, for the good of all concerned in them, some forms of business are specifically prohibited, because their influence is specially demoralizing when people enjoy universal leisure. The Sunday Liquor-traffic is of this class. It has proved itself a curse; even its partial suppression is proving itself a blessing; its total extinction will furnish occasion for general rejoicing.

So far as the enforcement of Sunday laws is concerned, it seems clear that it should be restricted to those matters involving breaches of the public peace, or directly invading public morals. There should not be the semblance even of harshness or oppression. No right conscience should be wounded, and no reasonable ground afforded for prejudice or passion. In this respect it seems to us that the practical issues made in this City on the Sunday question have been eminently wise and just. News-crying was a public nuisance, and the community sustained the effort to suppress it with almost entire unanimity. Sunday liquor vending was a wrong so palpable as to be defenceless, and all classes not directly interested in its continuance united in demanding that it should be arrested, and the scandalous monopoly broken up. We deem the issues in some of our sister cities less fortunate, and fear that the friends of Sunday observance in some of them are less prudent than those prominently interested in the movement here. It would be better, in our view, to bear patiently many grievances than to fail in the effort to redress them, and involve the community in angry discussion.

On the other hand, the enemies of Sunday laws and of Sunday observance other than as a day of frolic and dissipation, have displayed an amount of ill-blood and of worse morality that must react on a bad cause. One or two of our journals would seem to be afflicted with a Sunday-phobia. They fairly froth at the mouth in their denunciation of Christian men and institutions. The very liberties of the country are going to ruin because there is an approximation toward a cessation of rum-selling one day in the week! Desperate appeals are almost daily made to some party or other, or for the formation of a new party, to come to the relief of the oppressed liquor dealers, who, having robbed the Treasury of the license fee, and having enjoyed a monopoly of lawlessness seven days in a week, are liable to lose the profits of their Sunday business! The whimsical whimpers of this sort would be ridiculous, if they were not too boldly wicked and lying to be tolerated. There could be no clearer evidence as to the right of this whole question than the flurry and passion of the organ of the breweries on the one hand, and the calm and dignified tone of the Sunday Committee and of the Press generally, with their admirable confidence in the good sense of the public, and in the cause they have advocated so prudently and successfully. C.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Man Accidentally Shot and Killed by a Policeman.—A sad occurrence transpired on Saturday evening, about 7 o'clock, in Spruce-street, near Gold. Officer Dobbes, of the Second Ward, was asked to shoot a horse which had become unmanageable during the day in Chatham-street, and running away had brought up against a post in the locality above-named, where it received such injuries that it could not live. The officer was about to comply with the request, when his pistol accidentally exploded, and the ball struck Jacob Ottinger, who was looking on, in the back part of the head, killing him almost instantaneously. Deceased was taken to the Second Ward Station house, where an inquest was held yesterday on the remains. The jury entirely exonerated the officer from all blame in the matter, and rendered a verdict of "accidental death." Mr. Ottinger resided in Broome-street, and was a lithographer, employed by John A. Douglass & Co., No. 183 William-street, whose store he had just closed, and was on his way home when the accident occurred. He was 35 years of age, and leaves a wife and children.

Protest of the Journeymen Bakers.—There was a meeting of journeymen bakers at Convention Hall, Wooster street, on Saturday evening, for the purpose of remonstrating with their employers against being required to work twenty hours out of twenty-four, and against the delivery of bread on Sundays. There was about 300 persons present, and much interest was manifested. Mr. James Parker was called to the Chair, and Patrick Donohue acted as Secretary. Remarks were made by Mr. Jackson, Mr. Scales, Mr. Spidell and others, in which they urged the necessity of a union of journeymen bakers for the protection of their interests. They thought twelve hours a day quite enough for work, and objected strenuously to carrying baskets on their shoulders and to the delivery of bread on Sundays. The meeting decided to address a remonstrance to their employers, and adopted a resolution to the effect that the hours of labor now imposed upon the journeymen bakers of the City of New-York—twenty hours in each day—have become intolerable, and as the health of the operatives must suffer from it, we therefore urgently solicit the boss bakers of this City to take our case into consideration, and reduce our labor to twelve, instead of twenty hours per day, and also to ignore the Sunday delivery of bread in the City altogether.

Matters at Lower Quarantine.—There are at present but seven patients on board the floating Hospital in the Lower Bay, two of whom will be discharged on Tuesday. There are but eight vessels at this station at present, viz.: The ship *B. R. Milam*, from Havana, all well on board; bark *Mountain Eagle*, from Matanzas; *Lone Star* and *Hannah Becar*, from Havana, and the brig *Isabella Beurman*, from Port-au-Prince, the crews of which are all well. The Spanish brig *Pepe*, Josey, from Havana, being in ballast, very clean, and her crew of Spaniards acclimated to fever, will come up to the City on Tuesday. The bark *Jane M. Thurston*, from Matanzas for Falmouth, England, had lost two men on the passage, and has had five placed in the hospital, all of whom are doing well. She will probably sail this week for her original destination, after shipping a new crew. The schooner *Brontes*, from Sierra Leone, has but two men and the Captain on board, the rest having died. The steam Revenue cutter *Harriet Lane*, Captain Faunce, is at this station, for the purpose of examining the manifests, and calling the crew-lists of vessels arriving, and for protecting the revenue generally.

Sudden Death of a Physician.—Dr. Peter Hutchison died suddenly on Saturday at his residence, No. 58 Hudson-street. While sitting upon a chair he was taken suddenly ill, and Drs. Kennedy and Dalrymple were called to attend him, but death soon ensued. The deceased, it was shown upon the inquest, had been very intemperate in his habits, and for the past ten days more so than usual, in consequence of having been for some trivial offence arrested and locked up in the Station-house all night. On his release he drank more deeply for the purpose of drowning his feelings of mortification and disgrace, and this brought on congestion of the brain, which caused his death. Coroner Jackman held the inquest, and a verdict of "Death by congestion of the brain," was rendered. Deceased was a native of Scotland, 36 years of age. He graduated in Edinburgh, and was considered to be a man of fine talents.

Fire in West Thirty-Seventh-street.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in a stable, situated in the rear of No. 259 West Thirty-seventh street, occupied by two men, named Gallagher and Geigan. The flames quickly spread to the premises No. 257, occupied as a weaver's shop, by John Boyd. These buildings, owned by Samuel Finley, were destroyed, and the flames communicated to a two-story frame building, owned and occupied by James Kelly, which was nearly destroyed. The losses are as follows: Geigan, a horse and harness, $200, no insurance; Boyd, about $400, no insurance; Finley, $500, no insurance; Kelly, about $600, insured for $1,200 in the Firemen's Insurance Co. The fire is thought to be the work of an incendiary, as a man was seen to leave the stable just before the fire was discovered.

Fire in Carmine-street.—Shortly after 12 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the dry goods establishment of John Jackson, No. 13 Carmine-street. The firemen soon extinguished the flames. The damage to the stock by fire and water will be about $500—insured. The building was damaged about $100—insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Incendiary Fire.—The Second District alarm, at about 3½ o'clock, yesterday morning, was caused by a trifling fire in a stable on the corner of Thirty-fifth street and Tenth avenue. The stable is owned by Mr. McCready, and occupied by James Barney. The Fire Marshal made an investigation, and feels satisfied the fire was the work of an incendiary.

More of the Piggeries to be Attacked.—The effort of the City Inspector to rid the City of the piggery and bone-boiling nuisances promises success. It is estimated that during the past week over three hundred hogs have passed over Harlem Bridge every day, to homes in the country, determined not to visit the metropolis again while they have a bristle to their backs. Notices have been served recently upon some sixty owners of pigs in the locality known as "The Bush," and to-day Mr. Downing will cause the nuisances to be removed.

Burnt in Effigy.—On Saturday evening, about 11 o'clock, a large crowd, composed mostly of boys, appeared, in Twentieth street near Eighth avenue, bearing a large figure intended to represent Samuel Carpenter, late Captain of the Sixteenth Precinct. A bonfire was lighted and the figure was consumed. The Police were informed of the affair, but arrived just in time to see the effigy crumbling in pieces. No arrests were made.

A New Banking House and a New Theatre.—The Directors of the Merchants' and Traders' Bank have leased the upper stories of "Wood's Buildings," on Broadway, for 10 years, at an annual rent of $10,000. Possession is to be given on the 15th of September, and it is expected the bank will commence operations about the 1st of October. Mr. Wood, who is one of the progressives, will erect another new theatre in the neighborhood of Union Square.

Fatal Vehicle Accident.—Coroner Jackman held an inquest, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of Patrick Hays, a carman, who, on the 12th ult., was run over by his own horse and heavy-loaded cart, and sustained a fracture of both legs and other injuries, from the effects of which he died on Saturday night. The usual verdict was rendered. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 45 years of age.

Fatal Accident.—Coroner Jackman held an inquest yesterday, upon the body of Francis Coppington, a laborer, forty years of age, who died from the effects of injuries received about a week ago, at the Hibernia Mine, N. J., when a barrel of water fell upon him. A verdict of "accidental death" was rendered.

Accident.—A brick wall in the rear of No. 20 Pearl-street, fell on Saturday afternoon, injuring two children named Thos. Murphy, three years of age, and Mary Milliken, aged four years. The girl had a leg broken, and the boy was dangerously injured internally. The sufferers were taken to the residence of their parents, at No. 19 Pearl-street.

Body Identified.—The remains found last Friday in the river, near Governor's Island, have been identified as those of Mr. Wm. P. McKinstry, who had been missing for several days. An inquest was held upon the body, and a verdict of "Supposed accidental drowning" was rendered.

The New-York Hospital.—The New-York Hospital weekly report gives the following summary: Remaining on hand July 29, 261; admitted to Aug. 5, 54; discharged, cured or relieved, 43; died, 8; remaining at date, 264. Of these there are: Males, 220; females, 44.

Trouble Among the Liquor Dealers.—A number of dealers in intoxicating liquors having become dissatisfied with the Liquor Dealers Society, on the ground that it is not calculated, and does not evince a disposition to protect the interests of its members, have resolved to organize for self-protection.

Burned to Death.—Emma Stevens, a girl 14 years of age, was burned to death on Saturday night at the house No. 74 Allen-street, her clothes having taken fire from a fluid lamp which was accidentally upset. Coroner Jackman will hold an inquest on the body.

Sudden Death of a New-York Merchant.—Mr. M. A. Titus, formerly of the firm of Himrod & Titus, flour dealers, of this City, and who resided at No. 51 Bond-street, Brooklyn, died on Saturday morning while on board one of the South Ferry boats.

Drowned.—An inquest was held on Saturday upon the body of Michael Murphy, a native of Ireland, 35 years of age, who accidentally fell into the dock foot of Twenty-eight street, North River, and was drowned.

Drowned While Bathing.—An inquest was held on Sunday at No. 4 Coenties slip, upon the body of a man named Christel Heerman, who was drowned while bathing off the Battery on Saturday night.

Sale of the Steamship Hermann.—On Saturday, the United States and Central American Transit Company purchased the steamship Hermann, now at San Francisco, for their Mail line via Nicaragua.

Resignation of Capt. Carpenter.—Captain Carpenter, of the Sixteenth Ward Police, who has been partially tried for his connection with the Whittemore case, has resigned.

Opening of St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes.

Of those who attend the anniversary meetings of the "Deaf and Dumb Asylum," few probably ever think of what is to become of these "children of silence" when they are cast upon the world. We never see them save in connection with some institution, and it is natural that the two should be associated in our minds as concomitants of each other. But this class has not escaped the eye of Christian charity. In the Fall of 1852 a church was formed for the purpose of gathering together in parish relations adult deaf-mutes and their families. This was not to interfere in the least with any public institution, but rather to assist it by receiving those who had graduated therefrom. The Episcopal form of worship was adopted, and he by whose energy and perseverance the project had been started, the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, was chosen Rector. Slowly this enterprise has been growing, yet none the less surely. The Rector has received over fifty deaf mutes to the communion, has baptized as many, and has performed the burial service for thirteen. At the present time the church ministers to nearly one hundred and fifty deaf mute young men and women in this City and its vicinity.

The congregation, for the purpose of becoming self-sustaining, is composed of deaf mutes and their friends. To accommodate both, the morning and evening services are conducted *orally*—that of the afternoon in the *sign-language*. When any one preaches for the pastor the latter interprets by signs. This is the only church of the kind in the world, which fact, aside from its history, adds interest to it. The congregation have long felt the need of a church of their own, and for seven years have been compelled to take up with such accommodations as they could hire. In expectation of building, they had purchased four lots on the Sixth avenue, but an opportunity to buy Christ's Church, in Eighteenth-street, being offered them, they made a purchase of it. For the church and parsonage, and the four lots on which the buildings stand, they are to pay $70,000. Of this sum, $20,000 will probably be paid in a few days; for the balance of $50,000 they look to the charity of their friends, in connection with their own endeavors. The purchase was effected about the middle of July last, and yesterday they held their first service in it.

The services in the morning commenced with the choir chanting "The Lord is in his holy temple, let all the earth keep silence before him." After the customary service of the Episcopal Church, the Rector preached from Mark, chap. 4, vs. 26, 27: "And he said, So is the Kingdom of God, as if a man should cast seed into the ground; and should sleep and rise night and day, and the seed should spring and grow up, he knoweth not how." The reverend gentleman first dwelt upon the mystery which enveloped the commonest operations of nature, and then upon the higher and deeper mystery of spiritual things. To him it was somewhat of a mystery how their Church had started and attained its present prosperity. They could look back along the past seven years and see here a friend who had helped them, there money that had flowed in, and again the good which they had done, but could not tell how this had been accomplished. They could only ascribe all to Him who numbers the hairs of the head, and without whose notice not even a sparrow falleth to the ground. It would be expected, he continued, that on this occasion something should be said of the enterprise which this day had entered upon a home. In June, 1850, a young man, whose father was the first to instruct deaf mutes, and whose wife and mother were deaf and dumb, received holy orders in St. Stephen's Church in this City. In September following he felt it his duty to do something for those unfortunates around him, and accordingly started a Bible class. Subsequently God planted in his heart the thought of establishing a Church for deaf mutes. On the first Sabbath of October, 1852, a few praying ones met in the small chapel of the University. Good was done, and they thanked God and took courage. For five years they met in that quiet upper room, and for two years following in the lecture-room of the Historical Society building. Last October the rector severed his connection with the "Deaf and Dumb Asylum" in order to devote himself to his pastoral work. They were now in a house of their own, and what remained but for them to gird up their loins and work? We believe, said the speaker, that God will put it into the hearts of his followers to free us from all debt save that of gratitude to our Heavenly Father and to them. Some of us have gone to be with him, and may we not think that they rejoice with us to-day? May this Church serve as a place of refuge for many a dusty pilgrim along life's highway, whose walls they may exchange for those of the heavenly city.

The sermon was listened to with strict attention, and many were deeply affected at times. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered after the discourse.

In the afternoon the whole service was conducted in the sign-language, with the exception of the sermon by the Rev. Dr. Berrian, rector of Trinity Church. The Rev. Doctor, after congratulating the Church upon entering their new house of worship, said he knew of no subject so appropriate to the occasion as that contained in 1 Cor. vi., 20—"Glorify God in your body and in your spirit, which are God's." The sermon was a plain and earnest exposition of the way to glorify God. The Rev. Mr. Gallaudet interpreted it to the deaf mutes as fast as it was delivered by Dr. Berrian.

In the evening a very large audience assembled to hear the Rev. Dr. Tyng. The text selected by him was from Isaiah xxxv., 6:

"The dumb shall sing."

This enterprise, so worthy in itself and now so firmly established, we cannot but hope will soon be free of all incumbrances.

Meeting of the American Bible Society.

The monthly meeting was held at the Bible House, in Astor-place, on Thursday, Benj. L. Swan, Esq., presiding. Aside from the letters from agents and auxiliaries, several were read from foreign countries, viz.: one from the Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, showing its increasing prosperity, and stating that a new *History* of that institution had just been published, and would soon be forwarded. Letters were read from Paris and Geneva in regard to the prospect of Bible circulation in Italy. A communication was read from the Rev. Drs. Goodell and Riggs, of Constantinople, as a Joint Committee, presenting a highly encouraging view of the calls for the Scriptures in that quarter of the world. Grants of books were made for various home objects, Sunday Schools, Presbyterian Board of Publication, seamen, boatmen on the canals, servants at the South, for prisoners at Sing Sing, (in English, German, French and Italian;) volumes in raised letters for the blind; in Spanish for distribution at Corpus Christi, Texas; in French for Father Chiniquy, Ill., 400 copies; in the same tongue, for a Missionary Society in Canada, 600 copies; to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in Armenian, for Turkey, 1,000 copies; to the same in Mpongwe, for West Africa; and to the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society, a small font of type, for use of Bishop Boone, in printing the Chinese in the colloquial dialect. The Rev. Dr. Holdich, one of the secretaries, embarked on the 20th ultimo, as authorized by the Board, with the intention of visiting, for a few weeks, London, Paris, Geneva, and one or two points in Germany, that he may confer with friends of the Bible in those places with whom we have business intercourse, to see in what way we can together best promote the great Bible work in different parts of the world. He will probably return about the middle of September.

The Cross Court-Martial.

The proceedings in the case of Major Cross were resumed on Saturday, at 11½ o'clock. Wm. A. Gordon being recalled, testified to the excellent character of Major Cross as a disbursing officer; thought he must have disbursed at least four millions of dollars for the Government, for all which he accounted with entire correctness. This was before he gave any bonds, which he thought were filed in 1857. The witness explained the time and amount of the various sums he had paid to the Government in settlement of his accounts (these have been previously stated;) the sum thus paid amounting to over $21,000. He said:

"There is an apparent balance due the United States Government, as shown by the books, by Major Cross, or the amount originally charged against him, but since the last payment he has rendered certain accounts to the Treasury which will probably cover that balance; a final settlement by the Treasury would show the result; Major Cross is not at this time considered in our office as a defaulter to the Government. I speak for myself, and I believe I can speak certainly for those who are associated with myself in the office; Major Cross has borne the character of an efficient officer during the twenty-three years of his service in the Quartermaster's Department; he has performed his duties with zeal, industry and excellent ability up to the time the difficulty occurred; he has not been on duty since he was relieved by Lieut. Col. Swords in 1857."

By the Court—Was or was not the accused looked upon as a defaulter by the Quartermaster-General prior to the 31st August, 1857?

Maj. Eaton thought the question was objectionable, and the Court was accordingly cleared for deliberation.

On the reopening of the Court it was announced that the objection was sustained.

Major-General Thomas S. Jessup, Quartermaster-General U. S. A., was then called—Witness identified certain letters handed him by the Judge Advocate, and then remarked that until the present case came before him there was no officer in his Department in whom he placed more reliance.

Judge Advocate—Were you legally authorised to require Major Cross to turn over all money and property in his possession on June 9, 1859, to his successor, Colonel Swords?

Answer—It was the duty of Major Cross to turn over all money and property in his hands, when relieved by Col. Swords, to that officer. Witness cited an Act of Congress of 1812, showing his authority as Quartermaster General to hold his subordinate to a strict accountability, also his own responsibility to the Secretary of War, which was greater than that of any other officer of the Government, civil or military. The responsibility was not to the Treasury, but to the War Department, which required the Quartermaster General to render an account of all moneys and property intrusted to officers of his department.

Judge Advocate—Was Lieut.-Col. Swords duly authorized to relieve Major Cross, and require from him all moneys, &c., in his possession?

Answer—The order placed in Col. Swords' hands was sufficient; the order to turn over everything is never issued except there is some doubt, and it was not until after I had learned that Major Cross had not turned over everything that I gave the order; he did not promptly comply—that is a matter with the Treasury; but I believe subsequently he did comply with the order, having paid the greater part of what was due to the public. By the final settlement with the Treasurer it will be shown whether Major Cross is indebted to the public, or the public to him.

Major Cross—How long has Maj. Cross been under your command in the Quartermaster's Department?

Answer—I could not answer without referring to the Army Register. It is many years, and the amount he has disbursed is very large. In the Department of the Pacific he disbursed very large sums.

Major Cross—How long was the accused in your department without giving security?

Answer—As it was a dereliction of duty on my part in allowing him to disburse money without giving security, it is hardly a proper question for me to answer. It is an evidence of the confidence I placed in him—for I placed money in his hands before he belonged to the Department.

Col. Mansfield said he need not answer the question as it would make him liable under the law.

The question was withdrawn.

Judge Advocate—What was the general character of the accused as a disbursing officer?

General Jesup—It was excellent; I have generally considered him as very correct; as I before stated to Col. Lee, the Judge Avocate, there was no officer in my department in whom I placed more reliance than in Major Cross previous to 1857.

The Judge Advocate here declared that he had concluded his prosecution, and asked Major Cross if he was ready to produce his witnesses. The accused answered that he had some witnesses, but they were at present in Washington City. He would have them against Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock, to which hour the Court accordingly adjourned.

Weekly Report of Deaths

In the City and County of New-York, from the 30th day of July to the 6th day of Aug., 1859.

Men, 84; women, 64; boys, 262; girls, 205—Total 625. Adults, 158; children, 467; males, 356; females, 269. Colored persons, 11.

DISEASES.

Abcess, lumbar	1	Fever, puerperal	1
Abscess, lungs	1	Fever, scarlet	11
Albuminaria and Bright's disease of kidneys	4	Fever, typhoid	3
		Fever, typhus	1
Aneurism of the Aorta	1	Heart, disease of	7
Apoplexy	8	Hooping cough	13
Asphyxia	5	Inflammation of bowels	7
Bronchitis	2	Inflammation of brain	14
Burned or scalded	1	Inflammation of chest	1
Cancer of the liver	1	Inflammation of liver	3
Casualty	1	Inflammation of lungs	8
Casualties, run over	3	Inflammation of spine	1
Casualties, falls	3	Inflammation of stomach	4
Cholera	1	Inflammation of throat	3
Cholera infantum	136	Inflammation of tonsils	2
Cholera morbus	7	Intemperance	2
Cirrhosis of the liver	2	Killed or murdered	1
Compression of the brain	1	Liver, disease of	1
Congestion of the brain	11	Lues venerea	1
Congestion of the lungs	1	Marasmus infantile	55
Consumption	68	Measles	11
Convulsions, infantile	44	Old age	5
Croup	7	Palsy	8
Cyanosis	1	Premature birth	7
Debility, adult	3	Rupture of blood vessel	1
Debility, infantile	6	Scrofula	2
Delirium tremens	2	Smallpox	1
Diarrhœa	74	Sprue	5
Dropsy	5	Stillborn	25
Dropsy in the chest	2	Stomach disease of	1
Dropsy in the head	26	Suicide, by hanging	1
Drowned	6	Teething	4
Dysentery	16	Ulceration of the bowels	1
Enlargement of the heart	1	Ulceration of the throat	1
Erysipelas	2	Ulceration of the womb	1
Fever, hectic	1	Unknown	1
Fever, nervous	1		
Total			625

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding weeks of 1857 and 1858, and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending Aug. 8, 1857	551
Week ending Aug. 7, 1858	679
Week ending July 30, 1859	616
Week ending Aug. 6, 1859	625
Increase this week	9

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, joints, &c	1	Stillborn and premature births	32
Brain and nerves	124		
Generative organs	3	Stomach, bowels and other digestive organs	284
Heart and blood vessels	11		
Lungs, throat, &c	110	Uncertain seat and general fevers	27
Old age	5		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	27	Unknown	1
Total			625

Of which 17 were from violent causes.

AGES.

Under 1 year	264	30 to 40 years	52
1 to 2 years	109	40 to 50 years	30
2 to 5 years	58	50 to 60 years	15
5 to 10 years	16	60 to 70 years	10
10 to 15 years	3	70 to 80 years	13
15 to 20 years	3	80 to 90 years	5
20 to 25 years	17	90 to 100 years	2
25 to 30 years	17	100 years and upwards	1
Total			625

NATIVITIES.

British America	1	Scotland	3
England	3	Spain	1
France	1	Switzerland	1
Germany	16	United States	518
Ireland	75	Unknown	2
Greece	1	Wales	1
Prussia	1	West Indies	1
Total			625

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Almshouse Black's Isl'd	6	Rom. Cath. Orph. Asylum	1
Bellevue Hospital	18	St. Luke's Hospital	1
City Hospital	3	St Vincent's Hospital	2
City Prisons	2	Ward's Isl'd Em't Hosp'l	6
Colored Home Hospital	3	Workhouse, Blk's Island	1
Nurse. and Child's Hosp'l	2	Total	47
Randall's Isl. Nurs Hosp	3		

WARDS.

1	16	9	24	17	82
2	3	10	13	18	36
3	2	11	38	19	30
4	26	12	32	20	36
5	27	13	28	21	45
6	35	14	28	22	28
7	29	15	11	Total	625
8	22	16	45		

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.
City Inspector's Department, New-York, Aug. 6, 1859.

Police Reports.

Arrest of Shoplifters.—Catharine Hoffman, *alias* Hildebrand, and Ann Jones, both German women, entered the dry-goods store of Rockwell & Smith, in Fourth-avenue, near Eighth-street, about 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, and after purchasing a few trifling articles, left the premises. They had not been away many minutes before a piece of silk, valued at $35, and two pieces of delaines, which were on the counter when the women entered the store, were missed. Mr. Rockwell started in pursuit of his late customers and overtook them on the corner of Second-avenue, and Eighth-street. On the plea that he had made some mistake about the change he induced the two women to return with him to his store, where he had them arrested. A search of the prisoners resulted in finding the stolen goods in a bag which one of them wore, attached by hooks under her dress. The prisoners were locked up. Mr. Rockwell was soon afterward called upon by a man, named Charles Rothschilds, who represented himself as counsel for the women, and proposed a settlement of the affair. Mr. Rockwell, however, would not consent to a compromise and made a complaint against the prisoners yesterday morning before Justice Steers. They were both held for trial.

False Pretences.—A man calling himself Dr. Thos. T. Ellis was arrested, on Saturday, by Officer Boyle, of the Fifth Precinct, on a charge of swindling, by false pretences, sundry persons out of various small sums of money, and goods. Among other exploits, he is said to have won the affections of a widow residing in Thompson-street, and then swindled her out of $100 and a diamond ring. Patrick Murphy, tailor at No. 67 Bleecker street, lost a suit of clothes by him. F. Hensted, of No. 630 Broadway, lost $55 in goods, and considerable more in money, he having cashed a worthless check for Ellis. J. & C. Berrian, of No. 601 Broadway; Polehemus & De Vries, of No. 66 Cortlandt-street; J. W. Wilson, livery stable keeper; Chas. Smith, tailor, of Broadway; Dr. Tadman, of Bleecker-street, and many others, as well as the Hutchins House, where he and his lady boarded, were victims to his genteel personal appearance and engaging manners.

Daring Highway Robbery.—As Mrs. Cornelia H. Barkelow, of Poughkeepsie, was walking up the Sixth-avenue, on Saturday morning, she was robbed of her purse by a young fellow, who wrenched it from her arm where it was hanging. The highwayman ran up West Nineteenth-street, pursued by several citizens who had witnessed the transaction, when finding it likely that he would be overtaken, he threw the purse, which contained $50, into a yard. After a long chase the fellow was captured by Officer Ferguson, of the Sixteenth Precinct, and he gave his name as Thomas Hutchings. Alderman Starr, before whom the accused was taken, committed him in default of $1,000 bail to answer the charge.

Arrest of a Steamboat Captain.—George Frank Lemon, Captain of the steamboat *Long Branch*, was arrested on Saturday, on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Officers Gardner and Cornell, of the City Hall Police Court. A warrant had been issued for the arrest of Lemon, on a complaint of having, on the 4th inst., maliciously run his boat into the opposition boat on the same route. When the officers attempted to take him into custody, they were resisted and roughly used. On being brought before Alderman Brady, at the City Hall Police Court, the accused admitted resisting the officers, but claimed that it was done because they had no jurisdiction to act in the matter. He was held in $500 bonds for trial.

Murderous Assault.—On Saturday night, Adam Richardson, a canal boat captain, was enticed into a vile house, in Battery place, and there got into an altercation with some rowdies. Soon after leaving he was followed and attacked by one of them, who knocked him down, cut his throat, chin and head with a knife and then fled. The wounded man was picked up insensible from loss of blood, by the Police, and taken to the Hospital. The rowdy escaped.

Grand Larceny.—A negro named Thomas Wilson, was detected in the act of leaving the house of Mr. Joseph T. Mesa, No. 174 Franklin-street, on Friday last, with $74 worth of goods, stolen from Mr. Mesa, in his possession. Wilson was detained until an officer arrived, when he was taken into custody. On Saturday he was arraigned before Justice Steers, at Essex Market Court, and committed in full for trial.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

The Late Wife Murder.—On Saturday Coroner Snell proceeded to impanel a jury in the case of the woman Catharine Noonan, who was beaten to death by her husband on Friday night. Drs. Louis Bauer, Chas. A. Van Zandt and Murphy, made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the deceased on Saturday morning when it was discovered that there were extensive contusions of the body, hips, head and lower extremities. There were extensive lesions of the bowels and lungs, corresponding with the external injuries. There was a fracture of two of the ribs of the right side, with a corresponding lasceration of the pleura and lungs. There was a fracture of the temporal bone of the skull, congestion of the brain and effusion of blood upon the brain. The body presented a horrible sight, and had the appearance of one who had been literally kicked to death. Her husband, who is confined in the cells of the Third Precinct Station, states that on the night of Friday he went home and found his wife in front of the house drunk, as she had been for more than a week previously. He wanted her to go up to her room and take care of the children, but she would not. He then tried to get her up stairs, when she ran from him through the hallway and on to the back stoop, where she fell down into the yard. He picked her up, carried her up stairs and placed her on the floor. He then attended to the children, and soon after went to look at his wife, when he found her looking bad. He sat down, placing her head between his knees, and called to Mr. Dooley, who keeps a grocery in the same building, to come up. Dooley came up, when it was found that the woman was dead. He denies that he beat her or in any manner ill-treated her. When he was brought to the Station-house the night of his arrest he stated to the officers that he "gave her just a little beating." The following jury were impanneled, and the investigation adjourned over until Tuesday afternoon to give time to summon witnesses: E. B. Shaw, John McClosky, John B. Masters, Thomas Kelly, Robert Moran, Edward Huff and Patrick Conlan.

Distressing Accident.—Yesterday afternoon a man named Hinchman, aged about sixty five years, met with a distressing accident by falling down the privy vault in the rear of his house, in Fulton-avenue, near the Clove-road. He had occasion to go into the yard, and, being absent for some time, some of his family went to look for him, and found that the flooring of the privy had given way beneath his weight—nearly two hundred and fifty pounds—precipitating him into the vault beneath. When found he was quite dead. He leaves a wife and family.

Accident.—A lad, named Wm. Shaw, whose parents reside in Grand-street, had one of his legs broken on Friday by falling from a scup, corner of South First and Eighth streets.

Fire.—About 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon a fire broke out in an oil-factory, owned by John Roe, corner of Marcy avenue and Walton-street, caused by the boiling over of a kettle of oil. Damage, $200. No insurance.

The Late Cases of Cheese Poisoning.

The investigation of Dr. George C. Ball, Police Surgeon, into the circumstances connected with the cases of cheese poisoning which occurred in the families of Mr. Peck, in Sand-street, and Mr. Scott, in Myrtle-avenue, has been concluded, but the chemist who has examined the cheese has failed to find any poisonous substance which would cause the illness.

The cheese was purchased of Mr. VonGlahn, corner of Prospect and Adams streets, who obtained it from S. B. Potter & Co., No. 83 Barclay-street, New-York. They procured it from Mr. S. Perry, of No. 3 Front-street, New York, and he, through his agent, procured it of A. B. Martin, Granville, Washington County, N. Y.

Some of the same kind of cheese had been sent to Baltimore, where it caused such alarming sickness as to cause its return.

Dr. Ball procured a sample of the cheese that had been used in the family of Mr. Peck, also some of the cheese that had been returned from Baltimore and gave it to Dr. Geo. K. Smith, House Surgeon of the City Hospital, for examination.

On the 4th of August, Dr. Smith reported to Dr. Ball the following as the result of his investigation:

I have analyzed the specimens of the cheese you gave me and have been unable to find any poisonous substance.

On referring to the different works on poison and on Medical Jurisprudence, I find that the poison of cheese has often been sought for by the best chemists in Europe, and that the nature of the poison has not yet been satisfactorily determined. You will find the best detailed history of cheese poisoning in the first American edition of Christison's work on Poisons, published in 1845.

The author states: Cases of cheese poisoning had occurred in several parts of Europe, but more frequently in Germany than in any other country. That during the third quarter of the last century, cases of poisoning from cheese were so common that several of the German States investigated the subject and legislative enactments were passed in consequence.

For a long time the prevalent belief was that the cheese acquired an impregnation from the copper vessels used in the dairies, and accordingly the Austrian, Wurtenburg and Ralesberry States prohibited the use of copper for such purposes. This opinion, however, was proved by chemical analysis to be untenable, and the inquiries of Hanefeld and Setuerner have now rendered it probable that the poisonous property of the cheese resides in two animal acids analagous, if not identical with the caseic and sebacic acid."

In the sixth London edition of Taylor's *Medical Jurisprudence*, published in 1858, you will find the following:

"Cheese has frequently given rise to symptoms of poisoning in Germany, but there is, I believe, no instance of its having proved fatal in England. The symptoms produced by the cheese have been those of irritant poisoning. The nature of the poison is unknown. In some cases, the irritant property is undoubtedly due to the putrified state of the curd. Again, it has been supposed that the poison is occasionally derived from certain vegetables on which the cows feed."

Confident that the onward march of science will soon disclose the mystery,

I am yours truly,
GEORGE K. SMITH.

How the cheese became poisoned, or what was the cause of the sickness produced by it, remains a mystery.

The symptoms were precisely like those produced by poisoning from arsenic, and in one of the cases in Brooklyn the hydrated per oxide of iron—the antidote to arsenic—was used, and gave immediate relief.

Base Ball.

CHAMPION, OF NEW-YORK VS. ENTERPRISE, OF MORRISANIA.

These Clubs played a "fly" game, on Saturday, upon the grounds of the Union Club, of Westchester. Both Clubs are well known for effective playing, although ranking as junior Clubs. The Champion Club is looked upon as at the "head of the column" of the younger New-York Clubs. The match of Saturday, as the score will verify, was most excellently contested, the Champions winning, after eight innings had been played, by one run. The following is the score:

CHAMPION.	H. L.	Runs.	ENTERPRISE.	H. L.	Runs.
Snow, c. f.	3	1	Durell, c.	2	2
Glover, l. f.	2	2	Harrigan, l. f.	4	0
Goldie, 1st b.	3	1	Abrams, 1st b.	4	1
Welsh, 3d b.	3	0	Collins, r. f.	4	0
Kelly, c.	1	1	Bennett, p.	3	1
Ransen, r. f.	3	1	Nichols, 3d b.	2	0
McDonald, s. s.	3	1	Bogle, 2d b.	2	1
Dumphy, 2d b.	4	0	Jackson, s. s.	2	1
Slattery, f.	2	2	Booth, c. f.	1	2
Total	24	9	Total	24	8

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	
Champion	2	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	—9
Enterprise	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	2	—8

Scorer for Champion—Thos. J. Crombie.
Scorer for Enterprise—H. Prandow.
Umpire—W. F. Hudson of the Metropolitan Club.

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John Mitchell's Valedictory.

From the Southern Citizen Aug. 6.

For nearly two years I have had entire editorial control of the *Southern Citizen*. I have occasion now to go to Europe. Mr. Swan declines to carry on the publication without me; and therefore it has been necessary to look out for some weekly paper of kindred politics which we could hope would be acceptable to our present subscribers. The proprietors of the New-York *Day-Book* have accordingly purchased the subscription list of the *Southern Citizen*, and will supply our readers with their weekly publication for the unexpired terms of the subscriptions respectively.

In making this announcement, I feel that I owe to our numerous friends at the South not only thanks for the kind interest they have taken in the success of this journal, but an apology also for so suddenly abandoning a labor which has been both agreeable to myself, and, as I venture to hope, profitable to the cause which the *Southern Citizen* was established to serve and to promote. Circumstances preclude a full exposition of my motives to the present step; so that I can only ask for a kind and indulgent construction of those motives at the hands of my friends. From my enemies, if I have any, I have nothing to ask.

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Are capable of doing a greater variety of work.
Are free from the faults of other machines.
Are almost noiseless in their operations.
Are much better and therefore worth more.
Are perfectly simple and easily kept in order.
Are cheaper because they earn more money.
Are just the Machine for every family.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
Noiseless Family Sewing Machines
At reduced prices.
Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway.
Will return to No. 495 in a few weeks.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
Useful in Every House.
For Sale Everywhere.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. Address Box 3,600. No. 30 Platt-st.

Purify your Dwellings by using
MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER.
The only infallible remedy for Bugs, roaches ants moths, fleas, rats, mice, and every description of vermin and garden insects. For sale by the inventor, JOSEPH MEYER, No. 512 Broadway. Wholesale Agents, A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 141 William-st.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families —*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Weed's Patent Lock-stitch Sewing Machines
are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dress makers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order, Depot No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are now generally conceded to be unequaled for their prompt action in alleviating and curing all diseases of the stomach. Its use is always attended with the most beneficial results, and in cases of Nervous Debility, Constipation, Flatulence, and other like disease, caused by a disordered stomach its curative powers are of the most speedy and powerful character, and exceeds any other preparation of the same claims before the public. For sale by Druggists and dealers generally everywhere. Principal Depot Nos. 13 and 15 Park Row, New-York.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole Manufacturer of the above celebrated SAFES, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars; also, Fire and Burglar-Proof sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. (Formerly No. 192 Pearl-st.)

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Horace Mann said: "Phrenology is the guide to Philosophy, and the handmaid of Christianity. Whoever disseminates true Phrenology is a public benefactor." Examinations daily at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at 6 Astor House.

MARRIED.

MacBride—Morgan.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 4, by the Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, Irvin H. MacBride to Mary, youngest daughter of the late John Morgan, all of this City.

DIED

Anderson.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 6, Jane A., daughter of the late Elija and Annie Anderson.

The relatives and friends, and her brother-in-law, Wm. C. Dougherty, are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 7 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her uncle, Richard Cornwell, No. 100 Monroe-st. Her remains will be taken to the Union Cemetery, Rye, for interment.

Austin.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Aug. 6, after a lingering illness, Louisa S., widow of John P. Austin.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Willrad L. Felt, No. 46 West 24th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Moss.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 5, Jane, eldest daughter of the late William Stewart Moss, Esq., of the County Derry, Ireland.

Her friends and those of her brother-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Ogilby, are invited to attend her funeral, at Trinity Church, this (Monday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

Rich.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 7, Charles Watson, son of William and Julia F. Rich, in the 8th year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral service, this (Monday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, from No. 132 Allen-st.

Hutchinson.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 7, Peter Hutchinson, aged 36 years and 4 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock, from No. 58 Hudson-st.

Trask.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 7, Mary Clarissa, daughter of James W. and Martha C. Trask, aged 13 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Trotter.—At Harlem, on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 7, of inflammation of the brain, Joseph Thurston, infant son of Mr. Andrew R. Trotter.

Funeral on Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Lane.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Aug. 5, Mrs. Hannah Lane, in the 75th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, Nathan and Geo. W. Lane, and of her sons in law, Wm. B. Bumbert, Edward A. Lambert, Geo. W. Underwood, and the Rev. Isaac N. Sprague, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 29 Tompkins-place, between Barrison and Degraw sts., South Brooklyn.

Seelye.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 7, Caroline McCutchen, wife of Isaac H. Seelye, Jr., aged 23 years.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Aug. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, Wm. M. McCutchen, No. 429 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

Johnson.—In Jersey City, on Friday, Aug. 5, at the residence of George W. Cassedy, Esq., Mrs. Catharine De Witt Johnson, daughter of the late Ephraim De Witt, of Jersey City, aged 46 years.

Hiler.—At Haverstraw, Rockland County, N. Y., after a long and painful illness, at the residence of her father, Sarah M., eldest daughter of Selah and Catharine Hiler, in the 20th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock. The steamboat *Metamora* leaves the foot of Jay-st. at 7 o'clock in the morning, landing at Grassy Point, where carriages will be in waiting to convey friends to the house. Steamboats leave Haverstraw on their return to the City at 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Hinchman.—On Sunday, Aug. 7, suddenly, Abraham Hinchman, in the 63d year of his age.

His funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Isaac Brinkerhoff, Fulton av., Bedford. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Hamilton.—At Greenpoint, L. I., on Sunday, Aug. 7, Mersey Hamilton, in the 92d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons-in-law, Thos. J. Gildersleeve and Wm. G. Thomas, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock, without further invitation, from the residence of Wm. G. Thomas, Washington, corner of Jefferson-st., Greenpoint, L. I.

Phelps.—In Buffalo, on Saturday, Aug. 6, Rebecca Louisa, wife of Charles B. Phelps, and eldest daughter of Thomas S. and Jane Cummings, of this City.

Selleck.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 1, Mary Alice, daughter of Robert M., and Susanna Selleck, aged 1 year, 8 months and 22 days.

CHARLES DICKENS.—LOOK OUT FOR A new STORY, by CHARLES DICKENS, in the NEW-YORK LEDGER. Will be ready TO-DAY, at 1 o'clock.

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(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorized by the Legislature with Sworn Commissioners to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 425, Aug. 6, 1859.
34, 17, 30, 64, 6, 37, 68, 42, 54, 24, 56, 52, 16.
Class No. 426, Aug. 6, 1859.
13, 34, 11, 25, 54, 57, 3, 6, 52, 21, 5, 44, 63.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.
Class No. 422, Extra, Aug. 6, 1859.
63, 13, 71, 14, 7, 61, 22, 58, 59, 72, 43, 29.
Class No. 423, Aug. 6, 1859.
65, 60, 1, 12, 8, 34, 71, 74, 25, 48, 69, 17, 3.
Class No. 424, Extra, Aug. 6, 1859.
[Not received.]

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S
CITY AND COUNTRY
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
No. 41 Park row, New-York, Times Building.
Liberal arrangements will be made with ADVERTISERS, and their favors promptly inserted in any NEWSPAPER published in the UNITED STATES OR CANADA, at the publishers' lowest cash prices. Reference is made to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

NEW-YORK MARBLE COMPANY,
FORTY-SECOND-STREET,
Between 5th and 6th avs., New-York,
(Opposite the Crystal Palace Grounds).
MANTELS, TABLE-TOPS,
COLUMNS, PEDESTALS, &c., &c., &c.
Made of SLATE STONE, MARBLEIZED IN EXACT IMITATION OF THE CHOICEST IMPORTED MARBLES, VIZ.: EGYPTIAN, SIENNA, BROCATELLE, VERD ANTIQUE, RED ANTIQUE, JASPER, PORPHYRY, MOSAIC, PYRENEES, FRENCH SPAR, LISBON, CALIFORNIA, STATUARY, WHITE, ITALIAN and
EVERY OTHER VARIETY NOW IN USE.
Our assortment of PATTERNS is very extensive, comprising ELABORATELY-CARVED, HEAVY-MOULDED, PANELED and PLAIN MANTELS; also, every variety of
TABLE AND BUREAU TOPS.
Our beautiful Marbles have secured the unqualified commendation of all who have seen or used them.
They RESIST THE ACTION OF OILS AND ACIDS, which deface ordinary Marbles, and withstand a higher degree of heat. Reference is made to all parties having them in use.
MARBLEIZED SLATE STONE MANTELS have been used in Europe and highly approved for the last ninety years, while they have been used in this country more than ten years.
The UNRIVALED BEAUTY, INDESTRUCTIBILITY and AMAZING CHEAPNESS of these Marbles recommend their universal adoption. Our process of converting this Stone into Marble, is by fusing Mineral Colors with powerful heat, these colors (by the use of chemical agents) are absorbed by the stone, and become incorporated into the same.
These Marbles can be shipped to any part of the country, without liability to breakage. Losses on account of breakage will be guaranteed by the Company for 2½ per cent. on the cost of the articles, payable in advance.
The attention of ARCHITECTS and HOUSE-BUILDERS is respectfully invited.
H. DWIGHT, President.
JAMES R. BAME, Treasurer.
E. DEMING, Superintendent of Manufactory.

ARTHUR'S
PATENT SELF-SEALING
FRUIT CANS AND JARS.
These celebrated Cans and Jars," says the editor of the *Lady's Book*, "the first introduced, and, by all odds, the best, are steadily coming into general use. Thousands of housekeepers, who, in past seasons, were tempted to try other Cans and Jars, and who lost more or less of their fruit in consequence, will be glad to learn that ARTHUR'S never fails."
ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY,
Manufacturers under the Patent,
Nos. 117 and 119 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
Also, manufacturers under the Patent for the United States, of the celebrated "OLD DOMINION" COFFEE and TEA POTS.
Wholesale Agent for the above popular articles,
E. P. TORREY, No. 9 Platt-st., New-York.

THE MOBILE REGISTER,
BY JOHN FORSYTH,
Published DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY. A commercial and political (DEMOCRATIC) NEWSPAPER. Having a large circulation in Alabama and Mississippi, the REGISTER is the best medium of general advertising in these States.
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STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM,
NO. 308 BROADWAY.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
A CONTINUED FRESH STOCK OF ALL NOVELTIES
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS AT WHOLESALE.
E. ANTHONY.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
Will positively cure Cholera Infantum, Dysentery and Diarrhoa, Wind Colic, and all the diseases incident to the process of teething. It gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the infant. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold by all druggists, at 25 cents per bottle, and at the office, No. 13 Cedar-st.

LUBIN'S EXTRACTS.
LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR,
HONEY, AND OTHER SOAPS,
A large and full assortment just received, and for sale by
TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,
No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS.—Dr. DODS has opened a suite of elegant rooms at Nos. 649 and 651 Broadway, for the examination and treatment of patients and where his
IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS,
for the cure of incipient consumption, weak lungs, weak stomach and general debility, may be had. The bitters are put up in quart bottles, with the name of Dr. J. BOVEE DODS' Imperial Wine Bitters blown in the glass, with directions for use. Price $1 50 per bottle. The usual discount to the trade. The Doctor can be consulted daily from 12 to 6.

SONG OF THE BED-BUG.
Long years have I wandered unfettered and free,
And often the young and the old,
And laid in the couch of the rich and the poor,
And frightened the warrior bold.
But power is waning fast from me—
A Powder Magnetic and strong,
Invented by Lyon, is death to our tribe,
And away I must travel ere long.
LYON'S POWDER is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, plant bugs, &c. LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS are sure death for rats and mice. Sold everywhere.
Sample Flasks, 25 cents; Regular Sizes, 50 cents and $1.
BARNES & PARK,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park row, New-York.
Beware of imitators and impostors.

PILES, PILES, PILES.
WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED?
Thousands of persons have Piles—suffer for years with the disease—yet few know what it is or how it is cured. Every case of Piles, whether manifested in the form of external tumors, frequent bleedings, or in violent itching and irritation depends essentially upon congestion of the abdominal venous circulation. This produces the engorgement, dilation of the veins, formation of tumors, hemorrhages, pain and suffering; and the disease can only be fundamentally cured by medicines which, taken internally, relieve this abdominal venous congestion. Hence, ointments, washes, and even injections, are so ineffectual.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC PILE SPECIFIC, a simple sugar pill, taken two or three times per day, cures the disease by curing the condition upon which the disease depends. Hundreds have been cured by it, even of the most obstinate cases. All will be promptly benefited by it. Price 50 cents a box.
N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions and twenty Remedies, in large 3 drachm vials, and morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.
The Remedies by the single box or full case, sent to any address by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address DR. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

CURTIS' CURE FOR BLINDNESS.
This remedy is reliable; contains no oil, lead or sulphur; it has been tested in Boston, Providence and the Eastern States. J. M. CURTIS, Proprietor, Providence, R. I. Sold by E. M. Guion, No. 127 Bowery; J. & I. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; W. H. Lewis, No. 8 W Greenwich-st.; John Jones, No. 722 Houston-st., New-York; Mrs. Hayes; G. P. Milne, and Reynolds & Co., Brooklyn; P. Sellew, Jersey City; U. T. Mercer, Newark. BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, General Agents. And all Druggists.

ST. CATHARINE'S MINERAL WATER
Stands far ahead of all other medicines as a perfect cure of Gout, Rheumatism and diseases of the blood. A letter from the *Springs Herald* Monday Aug. 1—will convince any one of the efficacy of this invaluable water.
C. L. MATHER, Agent,
Astor House, New-York.
Price $3 per dozen.

ROOFING SOLDER, ROOFING SOLDER.
Those who are engaged in the business of covering buildings with tin can find the best quality of roofing solder at the store of LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

The Alleged Robbery on board the Isaac Newton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see in your paper of Wednesday last an article in relation to my arrest. The facts of the case are these: this Mr. BRANSCOMBE, after arriving here in the boat *Isaac Newton*, left the boat, went to the Dey-street House with his lady, took breakfast there, and then went around the City to the Railroad Depot, &c., lost his pocket book, and then came back to the boat and said he had left his pocket-book in the boat and in the rooms of which I had charge. He then accused me of taking it from the rooms, and upon an examination the charge was proved wholly false, and I was discharged from arrest; and as this report is wholly unjust to me, and my ability to obtain a living depends upon my honesty, will not you and the Albany papers who have published this statement correct the same, and thus vindicate my integrity as a man, and which has never been questioned before. Yours,

JOSEPH JACKSON.

Interesting from Bermuda—The Movement of the Crops during the present Season.

Advices from Bermuda are to July 27.

The *Bermudian* presents the following statement of the exports of the island products during the season of 1859:

The exportation of the Spring crop of potatoes, is now closed, and it will be interesting to our readers to see what has been the aggregate for the present year of that important article of cultivation:

	Potatoes, barrels
Exported to New-York	25,758
Exported to Baltimore	566
Exported to Boston	875
Exported to Halifax, N. S.	217
Exported to West Indies	10,969
Exported in whaling vessels, &c	86
Total	38,465

This is a very gratifying result. Compared with the aggregate returns of the same article exported last year, which amounted to 29,025 barrels, it will be seen that the export of potatoes for 1859, shows the handsome increase of some 9,000, and it is equal to the quantity exported in the bountiful year of 1857.

The export of onions (another of the vegetable products extensively cultivated here) has reached for the season just closed the quantity of 822,130 pounds; the larger part of which was shipped to the West Indies.

The export of tomatoes for the same season (all to the United States) amounted to 4,592 boxes.

It is also an interesting fact connected with these statistics that more than sixty vessels were engaged in carrying the above-mentioned produce to the places enumerated.

We estimate that the money value of the foregoing exports may be set down as follows:

38,465 bbls. potatoes, at $3	$115,395
822,130 lbs. onions, at $1¼ ₩ 100 lbs	10,276
4,592 boxes tomatoes, at 50 cents a box	2,296
Total value	$127,967

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE and efficient young women in City or country; one is a first class cook washer and ironer; makes nice bread and pastry; the other is an excellent chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress; would assist in washing, they are highly recommended; will go separate or together. Apply No. 378 6th av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid or seamstress, or to do general housework; understands her business in each capacity very well, as references from her former employers can certify; no objections to the country; wages not so much an object as a home. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERMAN Protestant girl to assist in light housework, mind children, sew, or make herself generally useful; is strong and willing to work; particularly neat in her habits, and speaks the English language fluently. Apply at No 1 East 26th-st., corner of Broadway, basement, under the drug store; wages no object in a good home.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress; would do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing, or would like to take care of children; she has taken care of children for five years; has no objection to go to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 97 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as seamstress; can cut and make children's clothes and ladies' dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; can give the best of City reference; has no objection to assist in light chamberwork or to wait on young ladies. Call at No. 101 25th st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, and is a first-rate baker and pastry cook; understands making butter. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 2? James st, 2d floor, corner of New Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN FULLY competent, a situation as cook; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and jellies. Wages $8 to $9. Also, a girl as nurse and seamstress; quick at the needle, is kind and attentive to children; no objections to the country. Call No. 216 East 23rd-st. two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN THE CITY OR country, as nurse and seamstress, by a competent young woman, who can tend an infant from its birth; has a little daughter 8 years old whom she would like to have with her, or she would go alone. Call at No. 69 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook, understanding meats, games and jellies, with the best of City references; no objections to the country. Apply at Nos. 13 and 14 8th-st., between 3rd and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing. Can furnish satisfactory references. Call for two days at No. 23 East 16th-st., near the Park.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as laundress and chambermaid, or as cook and laundress; has two and a half years' City reference. Apply at No. 748 2d-av., 4th floor, front room, for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as laundress, or nurse or chambermaid; call at No. 89 6th ave., third floor, back room; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as wet nurse; a baby five weeks old. Call at No. 89 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by an American lady, or would travel with a lady. Call or address E. H., No. 520 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—THE LADIES AND employing public generally will now find daily a good supply of English, German, Scotch, Irish and other servants, with first class testimonials, at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, upstairs. In this institution—over seven years established—particular attention is paid to the class of servants admitted. N. B.—English and German girls on hand. J. DICKINS, Proprietor.

WANTED.—I HAVE FURNISHED A PLEASANT room at No. 207 Hudson-st., near Canal, for all respectable girls of all ages, from all nations, wanting employment free. Employers (City and country) will find the best of help for all kinds of work, from 8 A.M. to 6 P. M. Call early for one week; first come, first served. C. WATSON.

ALL EMPLOYERS, IN WANT OF GOOD German, English, Irish and Scotch servants, also, coachmen, gardeners, waiters, farmers, &c., can always find them by applying at the original BROADWAY INSTITUTE, No. 424 Broadway, next door to the Broadway Post office. This large establishment is conducted on business principles, by MORRIS COHNERT.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGLISH, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—TO MAKE AN ARRANGEMENT FOR permanent employment, by a young man who has occupied for some years the position of principal clerk and book-keeper in a leading daily paper. Is perfectly conversant with subscription advertising, mailing, and all other subjects incidental to the newspaper or publishing business. Would take any position where his abilities can be turned to account, and an ordinarily liberal salary allowed. Address A. D., Box No. 165 *Times* office, appointing an interview.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE (ENGLISH, Protestant,) young man, a situation as coachman, gardner, or groom; understands each capacity very well, as references from former employers can certify; would be willing to milk cows, and farming generally; is very desirous to get a place; no objection to country. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 510 Broadway, 3d floor, up stairs, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE trustworthy and willing English Protestant young man, age 19 years; he understands the care of horses well; is a good driver, neat and careful about his work, and will make himself generally useful; a nice home more desirable than high wages. No objection to the country; will give superior references. Call or address No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN, without incumbrance, (Scotchman,) as coachman; has had long experience in the care and management of horses, and can show the best of recommendations from the best of families, both in this City and in the old country, as to honesty, sobriety and carefulness. Address a note to W. Y., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, which will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses perfectly, is a good vegetable gardener, and can do any kind of farm-work; has the best of reference; will be found anxious to please, and attentive to his business. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; also, farming; conducted a large place for the last ten years. Best of reference for capability and sobriety. Address G. F., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business, and would make himself useful to his employers; has good reference as to capability, honesty, &c. Address J. F., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A MAN AND HIS WIFE WANTS A situation; the man as coachman, his wife cook or laundress in a small family. They understand their business perfectly, with best City reference. Address, J. C., Box No. 202 *Times* office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman; understands the care and management of cows; is a single man, and has the best of City references. Address J. M., Box No 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BRASS MOULDER; has a thorough experience in fine and false cored work, and can give satisfactory references. Address T. B. J., post paid, No. 3 Vine-st., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ABLE AND EFFICIENT MAN, of the highest qualifications for the general execution and management of office business. He must be an accomplished penman, a competent accountant and correspondent, with experience to enable him to take a leading position in a large and widely-extended commercial business. To the right man a liberal salary and permanent position will be offered. Only men of the very best qualifications need apply to J. C. AYER, St. Nicholas Hotel, on Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 10 and 11, at 9 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT AND COMPANION to an industrious lady, residing a short distance in the country; she must be a Protestant, and capable of teaching young children, and willing to make he self generally useful. Any one filling this will find an agreeable home. A lady of refinement would be appreciated. Apply on Monday, between 8 at 12 o'clock, at No. 90 Broad-st.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN YOUNG MEN, WITH $25 to $100, to engage in a very safe and profitable business. With energy and enterprise they can make $150 to $200 per month. Apply at No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A NURSE, COMPETENT TO TAKE the entire charge of an infant six months old; must be a good plain sewer; references required. Apply at No. 23 Varick-st., corner of Beach.

WANTED—A PERSON ACCUSTOMED TO SCENE Painting or Panoramas, to paint up a subject. Write, postpaid, with name, address and terms, to PANORAMA, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A BOY 15 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE, TO attend in an office. One residing with his parents on the east side of the City preferred. Apply at No. 266 South-st.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, AN ACTIVE INTELLIGENT lad, who resides with his parents. Apply at No. 10 Duane st.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK—AT NO. 190 GRAND-st., Williamsburgh. An American. No other need apply. Must come well recommended.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A NUMBER OF first-class well-recommended servants such as cooks, waitresses, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, girls for general housework, and servants in all other capacities to fill situations in private families and hotels, City and country. To competent servants the highest wages will be paid at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY: PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press:"

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1856.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD & CO.:

Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two, has used it with same effect

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am, truly yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New-Orleans in 1854. I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

AARONS RUN, Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using ONE bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compels me to announce to whomsoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity of it

Respectfully yours, REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited; but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish, if not, destroy and say nothing.

Yours, &c., Rev. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 a bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment.) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

GUTTA-PERCHA
CEMENT ROOFING.
THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE ROOFING IN USE.
Can be applied to old Shingle Roofs, without removing the shingles.
NEW AND OLD TIN AND METAL ROOFS
Coated and repaired with
GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT,
And warranted WATER-TIGHT.

Specimens and references can be seen at the offices No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York and No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

LIQUID CEMENT for sale. JOHNS & CROSLEY.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS. J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. A pamphlet of information sent free.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, In the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

A GOOD THING AND CHEAP.
THE
SHILLING
HAIR TONIC,
HIGHLY PERFUMED,
RETAILS FOR ONLY 12 CENTS.
EVERYBODY CAN BUY IT.

Bottles hold more, and the article is fully equal to any that retails at 25 cents.

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Wholesale depôt No. 139 Maiden-lane.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels 40 gallons. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

COAL $4 50.—I AM DELIVERING THE BEST quality of red ash, stove and grate Coal, and Lehigh and Locust Mountain for ranges and furnaces, well screened, at $4 50 per ton; weight warranted 2,000 pounds to the ton, or forfeit the Coal. JOHN MACDONALD, corner 27th-st. and 9th-av.

50 TONS FLAX TOW—FOR SPINNERS AND upholsters, for sale in lots to suit, by BASSETT & OWENS, No. 44 Vesey-st.

STATIONERY.

CARSON & HARD.
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.

Also, an entirely new article of Ruled Paper in stock such as BILL-HEADS, two to eight on a sheet.

Also,
PATENT HEADED-BILL CAP.

All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent. less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

RUSSIAN FRIGATE GENERAL ADMIRAL—Lithographs of this vessel, plain and colored, for sale by SLOTE & JANES, Stationers 93 Fulton-st.

FARMS.

ESTATE FOR SALE.—THE FARM OF THE late John R. Myers, situate in Dutchess County, three-quarters of a mile from the Hudson River and Railroad Depôt at New-Hamburg, five miles' walk from the village of Hughsonville. This property embraces an area of 100 acres of arable land, on which there is a spacious dwelling-house, (Gothic architecture,) complete in every respect, and all necessary out buildings, barns, granary, carriage-house, &c., with a large lawn, filled with fruit and shade trees of every kind—orchard, woodland, and never-failing stream of water. This estate possesses every advantage of the best society, schools, churches, &c., &c., and of easy access to the various avenues of business; for a country seat, or the business of farming, being unrivalled in every respect. Inquire of W. D. MYERS, Hughsonville, Dutchess County, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 97 ACRES, AT RYE, Westchester County, situated two miles N. W. from N. H. R. Depôt, in a fine and improving neighborhood, on the White Plains turnpike. It is under good cultivation, has fine apple and pear orchard, and extensive vegetable and fruit garden.

There are two dwelling houses, a large barn, cattle stables, and other buildings, which were all built within two years past. The price for the property, including cattle, horses, agricultural implements, house furniture, &c., is $25 000. Terms will be made easy.

Address H. H. CORNING, on the premises, or at No. 84 South-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SITUATED about thirty miles from New-York, near the New-Jersey Railroad; contains 63 acres, about 6 of which is covered with good wood, suitable for rails, &c.; has a small stream of water running through it; would like to exchange for a house and about an acre of ground within about three or four miles of New-York. Address E. P. BRIGGS, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM IN Orange County, consisting of 130 acres in a good state of cultivation, 44 miles from New-York by New-York and Erie Railroad; also, the premium farm of Litchfield County, Conn. Apply to WM. FETTRETCH, No. 136½ East 32d-st.

DRY GOODS.

409 HENRY EDGERTON, 409
Manufacturer of
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and MANTILLAS,
and for sale,
at
Wholesale and Retail,
at
No. 409 CANAL-ST.

N. B.—Country merchants are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

CHEAP EMBROIDERIES.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will offer on Monday, Aug. 8, a large lot of
PARIS EMBROIDERED MUSLIN SETS,
Price, $1 50 to $5 per set.
(Formerly sold $3 to $10.)
Also,
FRENCH WORKED MUSLIN BANDS,
25 cents per band and upwards.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NEW SILKS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will exhibit on Monday, Aug. 8,
Handsome Two-Flounced SILK ROBES, Broché Flounces.
ALSO,
In light colors, exceedingly handsome,
suitable for evening.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE MAKING THE CELEBRATED woven skirts: 12 spring, $1 31; 14 spring, $1 50, and 17 spring $2. Southern dealers call and examine our woven skirts: 9 spring, $8 per dozen; 12 spring, $11 per dozen. Old skirts made over. C. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
Importers, No. 37 Maiden-lane,

Have now in store their FALL IMPORTATION, to which they will receive constant additions during the season. It comprises in part a desirable and complete assortment of

SILK NETS, FANCY COMBS AND HAIR-PINS, HEAD-DRESSES AND ORNAMENTS, STEEL GOODS, SHAWL AND SCARF PINS, BELT SLIDES, BUCKLES AND CLASPS, DRESS BUTTONS, BRUSHES, GARTERS.
ALSO,

Busson Accordeons, Violin Strings, Portemonnaies, Purses, Sacs, Watch Guards, Lacets, Steel Pens, Gilt and Fancy Jewelry, and the

LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES,

all of which they offer to the trade at the lowest market prices and on the most favorable terms.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING LOTS IN HARLEM FOR SALE—7 on west side 4th-av., between 124th and 125th sts.; 7 on south side 125th-st., and 15 on 124th-st. and adjoining the 4th-av. lots, and near Mount Morris square. 3 lots east side 3d-av., adjoining the southeast corner of 128th-st., with large dwelling house, and 13 lots on 128th-st., south side, next to 3d-av. lots.

These lots are on the grade ready for immediate improvement, and believed to be the most desirable of any in Harlem. Terms easy. Apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—TWELVE NEW HOUSES ON 2D-av., four stories; are rented for $800 each. Also, two in 32d-st., three story and basement, first-class. Also, four corner houses, rent $2,000 to $1,000. To be sold cheap. Terms easy. All the houses new. Apply to WM. FETTRETCH, No. 136½ East 32d-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL FARM IN Westchester County, with good improvements, a very desirable house in a choice location in Brooklyn, worth $9,000 and free from incumbrances. From $5,000 to $8,000 cash will be paid if necessary. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No 9 Nassau-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—The four story English basement house, No. 125 East 19th-st., nearly new, handsomely furnished and complete, will be sold with or without furniture at a bargain. Inquire of WM. H. MEEKS, No. 85 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE ON REASONABLE TERMS—The well-known hotel No. 77 Robinson-st.; would answer for a store. Inquire of CHAS. WHITING, No. 40 Park-row, *Times* Building.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.—We are prepared to take charge of surveys, engineering jobs, &c., in the City and vicinity of New-York, and to place parties at once on the field. Also, prepared to furnish specifications, plans and estimates as to the cost of proposed public improvements, railways, &c. A S & A. G. WHITON, No 32 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The front lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS of store corner of Warren and Greenwich-st., entrance in Warren-st.; suitable for business purposes, having hard-finished walls, hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the 4th; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A MODERN BUILT, THREE STORY, brick house, with gas and fixtures, &c., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Washington-square. Well adapted for a large family or would be made convenient for two small genteel families. Inquire of JOHN ROWE & CO., No. 269 Pearl st., or at No. 90 Walker-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st. will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No 76 Wall-st.

TO LET—A CORNER BASEMENT, NO. 421 HUDSON st., with gas, water, water-closet and coal cellar, suitable for any respectable or mechanical purposes. Apply at No. 102 Leroy-st., New York.

INSTRUCTION.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A family boarding-school under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton; location elevated and healthy, with 10 acres of well-shaded, ornamented grounds; competent teachers employed; highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c. Terms, from $180 to $200 a year; Fall term reopens first Wednesday in September. For circulars, apply to Mr. JAS. BATES, American Exchange Bank Building, corner Broadway and Cedar-st.; CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 530 Broadway; Jackson's Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, or address the Principal. ROBERT BOLTON.

AMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED 1835.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in Music and Painting. Fall term of fourteen weeks opens Aug. 25. Board and common English, $38. For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

ACADEMIES OF WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ALGEBRA, ARITHMETIC—No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton st., Brooklyn. These, the business man's essentials, are taught hours suiting; independent of classes. Ladies' writing lessons, $2, 16 lessons. Boys during vacation, $3 per month. Col. PAINE'S mode of instruction is simple, concise and eminently successful.—*Daily Advertiser, Newport.*

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Fall Term will commence Sept. 14. Terms $225 per year, including board and English branches. Circulars containing full particulars may be obtained of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, Miss AIKEN, Stamford, Conn.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WILTON, CONN.—Pupils received at any time. The school is easy of access from New-York. Location healthy. Terms from $120 to $140 per year. The pupils are under the immediate care of the Principal. For full particulars address the Principal. AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

BUSINESS-WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC—Cheap August term. Mr. DOLBEAR, No 609 Broadway, will receive pupils this day and evening, at only $10 for a full course in book-keeping and writing. This is the last offer on these terms. Regular terms $25.

A NEW ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, by the Rev. HUBBARD WINSLOW, late of Boston, where he was eminently successful as an educator, will commence at his residence No. 32 West 31st-st., New-York City, on the 12th of Sept. next.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 239 Water st., or the Rev. H J. FOX, A M., Ashland, N. Y.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next academic year of this popular Female Seminary will begin Sept. 8. Those desiring admission should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—This institution will enter on its 14th term the 1st September. Circulars, by addressing the Principal, who will call on applicants, if desired, and if in or near the City of New-York. E. LOCKWOOD.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Annual Catalogue and Circular just published. Persons desiring a copy will please address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I. —The Fall Session for this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 27. For circulars, address the Principal. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School, No. 43 East 21st st., (between Broadway and 4th av.,) MONDAY Sept. 19.

FOR SALE CHEAP—2 TANKS, 1 COOLER, Donkey Pump and Tubular Boiler, little used and made of the best Pennsylvania iron, suitable for lard refiners. For particulars, inquire at the Coal Office, foot of Grand st., Jersey City.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—SIXTY ACRES OF LAND IN THE village of Oyster Bay, Long Island, belonging to the estate of James Albertson, deceased. This village possesses advantages that render it a very desirable Summer residence; its entire freedom from febrile and miasmatic diseases, the picturesque scenery, salt-water bathing, and facility of access from New-York, have within a few years induced many gentlemen to purchase country seats. The place now offered is within ten minutes' walk of the steamboat landing, and three and a half miles of the railroad; the soil fertile and in a good state of cultivation, and it embraces (very near the centre) a building site of great beauty, on the edge of a fine grove commanding a view of the harbor. Post office, stores, and four churches within an eighth of a mile. Apply to WEEKS & DE FOREST, or WEEKS & CO., No 58 Wall-street, New-York, or to the subscribers at Oyster Bay.

JAS. C TOWNSEND, } Executors.
ARNOLD FLEET,

FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACE FOR sale or exchange for City or town property, or merchandise would be taken in part payment, situated only eight miles from New York, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, of about forty acres of land. The buildings consist of a two-story frame house, filled in with brick, newly furnished with all the modern improvements. The tenant-houses, stable, barn, hennery, and ice house (filled) are all new and well arranged. Also, the stock, horse, oxen, cows, &c., &c.; carriages, wagons and all necessary implements. Location unsurpassed for beauty and health, and is easy of access. Possession can be had immediately. For further particulars inquire at the auction rooms No. 158 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOCATION FOR A COUNTRY seat; about 70 acres of good land, fronting on the turnpike road, twenty miles from the City; about 25 acres of heavy timber, balance meadow and tillable; fine brook forms the southern boundary; commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country. Easy of access by New-Haven Railroad or by steamboats. For further particulars address Box No. 606 Post office.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY.—TEN ACRES 1½ miles from Hudson River depôt and steamboat landing, eligibly located for a country residence, commanding a splendid view of the river: there is a small house and barn on the place, with plenty of fruit and shade trees; for sale cheap. Apply to JAMES WEST, Franklin House, Tarrytown, or COFFIN, BOUND & CO., No. 27 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED City property, an elegant country residence in Westchester County, 12 miles from Madison-square, with four to five acres. The house is large and new, finely surrounded with shade trees and the necessary out buildings. Address note to Box No. 134 Yonkers Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—WITHIN 15 miles of the City, accessible by railroad or steamboat. House must be in good order, with one to ten acres of ground attached. Possession wanted by Oct. 1; will be taken for one or more years. Address Box No. 414 Post-office, New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOTELS.
MANCHESTER, VT.

EQUINOX HOUSE,
By C. A. ORVIS.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL,
By E. M. VANDERLIP & SON.

VERMONT HOUSE,
By GEORGE S. STONE.

Manchester is pleasantly situated among the Green Mountains, fifty miles north of Troy.

For beautiful scenery, pure, invigorating air, fine roads, and good trout fishing, this place is unsurpassed.

There is a good carriage road to the summit of Mt. Equinox, 3,700 feet above tide-water.

Good board may be had in private families at moderate prices.

Three daily trains from Troy, connecting with New-York steamers and Hudson River Railroad.

Time by rail from New-York to Manchester seven hours.

SUMMER RESORTS.—SEA BATHING AT Deal, N. J., 2½ miles from Long Branch. The well-known boarding-house of the subscriber is now open for visitors. The house is large and airy, with abundance of shade; is easy of access, steamers leave foot of Robinson st. Pier, North River, daily for Long Branch, thence by stages to Deal. For reference apply to John Baker, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York. WM. HATHAWAY, Long Branch Post office, N. J.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—SOME 6 or 7 desirable rooms for families or others can be had in a large farm mansion beautifully located near Glen Cove, on immediate application to the subscriber personally, or by letter, addressed CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, Long Island.

WANTED—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY FOR A small family; must not be over 10 or 15 miles from the City and access easy to and from the City. A country farm house preferred with a private family. Address W. A. B., Box No 110 *Times* Office, terms, &c.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE—NEAR KEYPORT; house fronts the sea at the steamboat dock; elegant groves, fine bathing, fishing, &c.; steamers leave foot of Murray and Barclay sts. every morning and evening; fare 25 cents. T. POUCHER, Proprietor.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN wishes a spacious room with board in a house between 4th and 14th sts, where there are few boarders. Comfort is the main thing sought. An answer, stating terms and other particulars, will receive immediate attention. Address S. W. G., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—FULL OR PARTIAL BOARD WITH a large, well-furnished room on second or third floor, can be had in a strictly private family in 21st-st., near 6th av.; rooms have gas, hot and cold water, and would be let to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND LADY ARE desirous of obtaining board in October next in a private family, on 23d or 26th sts., between 5th and 6th avs., (eastern family preferred.) Wanted, a parlor and bedroom attached, gas, bath, &c. If satisfactory to all parties, permanency and ready pay may be depended upon. E. L. D., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A LARGE FRONT PARLOR, WITH balcony, three windows, second story front, on Broadway, in the Smithsonian House. It is handsomely and newly furnished; has bath, &c. Also, one or two more bedrooms, heated by steam; private table if desired. A desirable family could be accommodated for one year, or less, at a reasonable price.

BOARD WANTED—PERMANENTLY, BY A single gentleman, in the neighborhood of Murray Hill. First-class accommodations would be required, and a corresponding price paid. A religious family preferred. Address, stating particulars, B. E., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN WANTED—TWO young men, who are desirous of enjoying home comforts, solicit board in the vicinity of Fulton or Wall st. Ferries, and in a pleasant private family where their comfort will be considered. References given and required. Address Box No. 1,679 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a highly respectable private family, where there are no other boarders, would like one or two rooms; the best of references given and required. Address S. W. H., Box No. 2,920 Post-office, stating terms and location.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE ROOMS TO LET, with board, in a small family, for the Summer or permanently. Southern families would find this a very desirable location. Apply at No. 41 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

THE ADVERTISER DESIRES A PARLOR and bedroom, on second story, with board, for himself and wife, for the Winter. Any person having first-class accommodations may address R. C., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY OR BEFORE SEPT. 1, ROOMS and board for a young unmarried clergyman. Location west of 5th-av., between 35th and 70th sts. Private family preferred. Address A. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a first-class private family, where there are but a few boarders; the best of references will be given and required. Address Z., Box No. 111 *Times* Office, stating terms and location.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM IN A PRIVATE family by a single gentleman. Address W. A. K., Box No. 2,610 Post-office, stating location and price.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SLAUGHTER-house of capacity to slaughter and hang 300 hogs per day; must be on west side of the town. State location and precise terms. None but those offering great bargains need apply. Address G. B., Box. No. 2,803 New-York Post office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A MODERATE sized three-story house, with modern improvements, above 23d st., between 5th and 7th avs., by a small private family. Rent not to exceed $1,200 per year. Address Box No. 4,002 Post office.

TEACHERS.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 346 BROADWAY, supplies accomplished teachers with positions and schools with teachers. WANTED—Personal application preferred, several professors of Piano, Guitar and Singing, one for same with Violin; also, three or four teachers (ladies) of Piano and Vocalization; also, of French and Music, of French and of Drawing and Painting. Salaries liberal. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

A FEMALE TEACHER WANTED TO GO SOUTH.—A thorough English teacher, including mathematics, and good disciplinarian, to take charge of the government, &c., of a seminary in the South. A Presbyterian preferred. Salary $400 first year. Inquire of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. None but a first class teacher, well posted in the Normal School, need apply.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GERMAN LADY, who is a thorough musician, and speaks French fluently, desires a situation to teach Music, French, German Drawing, Painting in Pastel, acquired in Paris, and all the usual branches of a solid English education. The highest references can be given. Address GOVERNESS A. G., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

A PROFESSIONAL FRENCH AND SPANISH teacher, of many years experience, who is conversant with the English language and other branches of education, would like an engagement in an educational establishment in or near the City. The highest references will be given. Address P. X., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY EDUCATED Danish gentleman, as teacher in a private family or in a collegiate institution; has recommendations of high character as to his moral and scientific capacity; would have no objection to a position out of the City. Address PROF. B., Box No. 1,605 Post office.

TWO LADIES, EMINENTLY QUALIFIED to teach, one French, the other the higher English branches, may find employment, at a liberal salary, by applying at No. 135 Astor House, New York, between 12 and 1 o'clock, Monday, the 8th inst. The most satisfactory testimonials will be required.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE, a situation as teacher in a private family for the classical or English branches, or as teacher in any capacity for the classical or English branches. References given. Address A. B., Princeton, N. J.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN J. RENNIE, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
JOHN J. RENNIE, Auctioneer,
will sell,
THIS DAY, (Monday,) Aug. 8,
at the 4-story brown-stone house No. 76 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.:

Consisting of rosewood parlor suites, 7 octave pianoforte stool and cover; bookcase, etageres, ladies' work-table, encoignures centre table, secretary, velvet and Brussels carpets, rugs, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, clocks, pier and mantel mirrors, lace curtains, oil paintings by eminent artists, real bronze and ormolu clock, runs 30 days; bisque and Parisian marble statues and vases, hall rosewood hat stand, oil-cloth stair carpet, dining-room (14 feet) extension table, buffet arm chairs, china and glass ware, silver-plated castors, cake basket, coffee urn, ivory-handle table cutlery, napkin rings, &c.

CHAMBERS—Rosewood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, mats, toilet sets, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c. Also, basement and kitchen furniture.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday.) at 12½ o'clock P. M., at his Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William st., near Wall-st.

91 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of L. I.	$25 each
10 shares N. Y. Exchange Bank	$100 each
13 shares Broadway Bank	$25 each
50 shares Bank of America	$100 each
100 shares Kings County Fire Insurance Co	$20 each
40 shares Gebhard Fire Insurance Company	$100 each
20 shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
20 shares Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company	$17 each
40 shares Firemens' Fire Insurance Company	$17 each
5 shares Empire City Fire Insurance Co	$100 each
41 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Company	$15 each
30 Home Fire Insurance Company	$100 each
10 shares Washington Fire Insurance Company	$50 each
30 shares Security Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
30 shares North River Fire Insurance Co	$25 each
12 shares American Express Co	$100 each
100 shares Brooklyn City Railroad Co	$10 each
40 shares Wilkesbarre (Penn.) Gas Co	$50 each
20 shares Treverton Coal and R. R. Co. (hyp)	$100 each
50 shares U. S. Steam Sugar Refinery Co	$100 each
100 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad	$100 each

Two notes of R. H. Wilbur for $835; also, one of R. G. Pierce for $400.

$50,000 N. Y. & Erie Railroad 4th Mort. 7 ₩ ct. Bonds.
$10,000 Florida Railroad 8 ₩ cent. Freeland Bonds.
$1,000 Keokuk City, Iowa, 8 ₩ cent. Bonds.
$4,000 New-York and New Haven R. R. 6 ₩ cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Scioto & Hocking Valley R. R. 7 ₩ cent. Bonds.
$500 Dubuque City 10 ₩ cent. Bonds.

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Aug. 11. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of Real Estate at public or private sale when desired.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

THOMAS VEITCH, Auctioneer—Store No. 10 Spruce-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE, on TUESDAY, August 9, at 10 o'clock, at the Blancard House, No. 825 Broadway, and No. — 12th-st., consisting of rosewood parlor furniture, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany drawing room and bedroom furniture, all made by best makers, hair mattresses and pillows, feather beds and pillows, linen towels and sheets, mattresses, oak and walnut dining room furniture, oak and marble top tables, cottage suites in all colors, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpetings, cane and hair-cloth chairs and settees, oil-cloths, stair carpetings, brocatel and lace window curtains, dining-room and bedroom crockery, glassware and cutlery, kitchen furniture, &c. Also, by virtue of a chattel mortgage a large quantity of furniture, &c., of which description will be given in the catalogues on morning of the sale.

WM. ALCOTT, Auctioneer—Office No. 9 Chambers-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., the entire stock of boots and shoes in the premises No. 457 Canal-st., together with the fixtures, good will and lease of the said premises.

REID & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS—ON MONDAY, Aug. 8, at 10½ o'clock, in Fulton av., 4th house from Clinton av., comprising hosiery, silks, flowers, worsted goods, needles, dry goods, fancy goods, shelving, counters, glass cases, &c.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Aug. 9, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl st., a large catalogue sale; also a retailer's stock, in lots to suit City and country dealers, without reserve for cash.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., all the genteel parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c., of a large house. Carpets, beds, bedding, piano, wardrobes, &c.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only are licensed under my patents in this City:

George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them, which I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.

NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New York.

East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *New-York Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*New-York Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st st. and Broadway vault, &c.

N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES —For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—BY THE INVENTOR OF the greatest wonder of the age. Sales unlimited and profits immense. Terms $25 000, or to a man who will furnish $5 000 a liberal arrangement will be made. Can be seen at No. 61 Chambers st., rear office, for one week.

WANTED—A MAN TO INVEST A FEW HUNDRED dollars in a very valuable patent, (no competition,) and assist in selling the same. A man who has had such experience, or who could take it to the different State Fairs to be holden the coming month desired. Address E. H. S., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—AN OLD ESTABLISHED store in the eastern part of the City, fitted up in fine style and doing a good business. Terms easy. Apply at No. 36 East Broadway, or No. 62 Oliver-st.

MONEY AND ILLINOIS LAND WOULD be paid for a stock of Summer clothing, drugs, jewelry, and merchandise generally. Call soon at M. BEEMAN'S Real Estate office, No. 77 Cedar st.

PROPOSALS.

JERSEY CITY, July 30, 1859.

NOTICE TO ICE DEALERS.—THE WATER Commissioners of Jersey City will receive at their office, until Monday, August 29, proposals for the right to cut and secure the ice which may be produced on the Distributing Reservoir of the Jersey City Water Works, for three years, from November 1, 1859.

The contract will contain the following stipulations: Parties obtaining the contract to be subject to the payment to the present contractors of the appraised value of the improvements now in use for the prosecution of the ice business at the Reservoir; and the Water Commissioners to be free from any obligation to take the improvements at the expiration of the contract.

Contracting parties to be subject to the rules and regulations of the Water Commissioners, and the business to be conducted under the supervision of the Engineer of the Water Works and to his satisfaction.

Parties proposing will state the price per ton, of 2,240 lbs., to be paid for the ice, the quantity to be determined by the Engineer, by measurement, in the buildings, allowing 50 lbs. for every cubic foot of space occupied by the ice; they will also state whether they are willing to guarantee to the Water Commissioners a certain definite annual revenue, and if so, what amount.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed for the interest of the city.

By order of the Water Commissioners.
G. H. BAILEY, Superintendent and Engineer.

AGRICULTURAL.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE DUST,
FISH GUANO.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO
In quantities to suit purchasers.
For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A PAIR OF SPLENDID CARRIAGE-HORSES for sale; stylish drivers, kind in single or double harness; sold for want of use. Apply to CHARLES V. MAPES, No. 132 Nassau-st.

SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES FOR SALE —One light open buggy and three top-wagons, made by Ford, and in excellent order; also, one new, stylish Brett; will be sold cheap, as the owner has no use for it. Can be seen at No. 197 Mercer-st.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and teeth set in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, No. 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY, No. 23 Courtlandt-st.

MEDICAL.

THE EVIL RESULTS ARISING FROM early abuse and unhappy contamination, may be subverted by the powerful effect of "TRIESEMAR." Its *modus operandi* is fully laid down in the book "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

And at APOTHECARIES' HALL, Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.
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AN UNFAILING REMEDY
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FOR
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,
ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,
ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,
DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,
DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,
DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
JAUNDICE,
JAUNDICE,
JAUNDICE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
AND
ALL KINDRED DISEASES.
ALL KINDRED DISEASES.
ALL KINDRED DISEASES.
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS

are prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and are for sale by Agents, Druggists and Dealers, both in city and country.

Everywhere.
Everywhere.
Everywhere.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,

Pupil of RICORD of Paris, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

Dr. HAMMOND has recently published a New and really Important Work, on the cure of LOCAL DEBILITY (Spermatorrhœa) and its results including all Nervous Affections, by an entirely new, original and successful Method. Price $1, U. S. postage included.

FARQUAR'S MEDICATED
CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY.

Pure juice of the grape with Peruvian bark, juniper, rhubarb, &c., for diarrhœa, dyspepsia, pains in the bowels.

WEAK, DELICATE FEMALES, OR MALES Are strengthened by it. $1 a bottle. Depôt No. 8 Varick-st., No. 100 Fulton-st., Rushton's, and Nos. 417 and 863 Broadway; Hayes', Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

CHARLES D HAMMOND, M.D.,

Pupil of RICORD of Paris, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the author, as above; also, by CHAS MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES. MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE—DR LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evening.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. CORBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old-established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 27 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University, and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above Institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. Charges moderate. Hours, 8½ A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway. Perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis; attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby, (No. 139 Crosby;) hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 28 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores; at the Astor House, 227 Broadway; and 100 Fulton st., cor. William.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—CAUTION —The genuine must be bought of us direct; we have no agents in this City, and in Brooklyn it can only be had of Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., who has been our agent for ten years. PYNE & CO., No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held at their rooms, Brooklyn Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug 9, at 8 o'clock. An Essay will be read by THOS. G. SHEARMAN, Esq. Subject—*What is the use of a Young Men's Christian Association?* The public are invited to attend.

LYMAN ABBOTT,
Chairman Committee on Lectures and Meetings.

HEAD-QUARTERS, SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Members of the Regiment wishing to join the First Company on their excursion to the White Mountains and Concord, are invited to attend a meeting at the Armory on MONDAY EVENING, 8th inst., when full particulars will be announced.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D-ST., between the 6th and 7th avs. The Rev. E. L. MAGOON, D.D., of Albany, will preach as above, every Sabbath during the present month, commencing TO-MORROW, the 7th inst. Morning services at 10½ A. M. and afternoon, 4 P. M. Strangers and others are cordially invited to attend.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

600 bbls Refined White and Yellow Sugars, Wholesale and Retail, at Refiner's prices.

500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses, cheaper than any house in New-York.

1,000 bbls. choice Family Flour, from $5 upwards.

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FLOUR and SPICES for the million, at the immense establishment of THOS. R. AGNEW (Successor to J. O. Fowler & Co.), Nos. 260 Greenwich and 69 Murray sts.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane st.

FINANCIAL.

KERR, BADGER & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
Uncurrent Money,
Land Warrants,
Post-office Scrip, &c.,
Bought and sold at the best rates.
Collections made and Loans negotiated.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission for Cash only.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
SCOTLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60-days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NEW-WORLD INSURANCE CO.,
No. 35 Pine-st.,
Great Western Buildings, New-York.
The Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT, payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1859.
This Company has declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 7 PER CENT. Payable on demand.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

ALLYN COX,
NOTE, STOCK AND LOAN BROKER,
No. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE Aug. 1, 1859.

PROPOSALS FOR $466,600 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 2, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of four hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the State Legislature entitled "An act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park," passed April 17, 1857, amended April 18, 1859; and by an ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor July 23, 1859.

The said stock will consist of four thousand six hundred and sixty-six shares, of one hundred dollars each share, and comprises the remainder of the amount authorized to be issued ($1,666,600) for the improvement of the Central Park. It bears interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from taxation, and the principal is redeemable from "The Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt" on the 1st day of August 1887, such redemption being further secured by a pledge of the Park and its appurtenances.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, one half of the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the whole sum.

The remainder of the amount so awarded will be required to be paid to the Chamberlain on the 10th day of November next. On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain for such payments to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of such deposits.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed, put in a second envelope, sealed, and addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 1, 1859.

TO KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS INSTITUTION DEPOSITORS.—The United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, having converted all the remaining assets of said institution into cash, hereby gives notice that a third and final Dividend of Two and one-half per Cent. on ascertained claims against said Savings Institution, will be paid by the receiver, No. 48 Wall-st., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

All depositors who have proved their claims since the last dividend was declared, will be entitled to receive the amount of previous dividends at the same time.—Dated April 16, 1859.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, Corner Broadway and Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Aug 2 1859.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half per Cent (3½) has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office of the Company in the City of New-York on and after Aug 16 inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

LEAVENWORTH CITY BONDS, TEN PER CENTS.—These bonds are issued for municipal purposes, and mature July 1, 1874; interest at ten per cent., payable semi annually in New York. Total indebtedness of the city, July 1, $51,084 20; value of city property and assets $16 63 48. The assessed value of taxables, about $4,000 000. Population about 12,000. For sale by
ASHLEY & NORRIS,
No. 12 Exchange-place, New-York.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Dividend of Four per Cent (4) on the capital stock of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company has been declared, payable at their office on the 10th of August prox. The interest on the Bonds of the Company will be paid on the 1st of August, on the presentation of the Coupons at the Corn Exchange Bank.
C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 10th August next. The transfer books will be closed from August 5 to 10 inclusive. By order of the Board.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., NEW YORK, Aug 6, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Three dollars per share, on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the office of the Company, corner of 4th av. and 27th-st.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, COR. 26TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV.—NEW YORK, July 26, 1859.—NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest Coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of 1861, and Dover Extension Seven Per Cents. will be paid on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's Office, cor. 26th st. and 4th av.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE CO., No 10 Merchants' Exchange, July 13, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 4th of August next. The transfer books will be closed from July 28 till Aug. 4.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1859.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th instant. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No 31 Wall st., NEW YORK, Aug 4, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand.
GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall st., NEW YORK, July 28, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and a Half per Cent. has been declared by this Bank, payable on and after Monday, 8th August next. The transfer books will be closed till 8th August next inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 18, 1859.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 30th day of July, and will be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the 2d day of August next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., New-York, Aug. 3, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 67 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent. has, this day, been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on demand. By order.
WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 64 Wall-st., New-York, July 28, 1859.—The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
DAVID DRAKE, Sec'y.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Aug. 2, 1859.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent., out of the earnings of the Bank, the last six months, has this day been declared, payable on the 12th inst.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. for the past six months, payable on the 9th instant, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board.
AUG. 3, 1859. GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS OF VARIOUS CITIES for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st. The *American Gas-Light Journal*, representing 183 companies, and nearly $83,000,000, published as above at $3 per annum.

MARINE BANK, JULY 26, 1859.—A DIVIDEND of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Monday, Aug. 8. The Transfer Books will be closed till Aug. 8.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.
Issue Bills of Exchange and travelers' credit, available in all the cities of Europe. Letters of introduction furnished to persons visiting Europe, to our houses in Paris, London, Liverpool, &c.
H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 16, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at their office in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 30th day of July until the 10th day of August.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF Directors of the Knickerbocker Stage Company will be held at the office of the Company, 8th av. and 23d-st., on Wednesday, the 10th instant. The polls will be open from 4 to 6 P. M. By order of the Board.
GEO. C. PETERS, Secretary.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due August 1, will be paid on that day at the Ocean Bank. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 9 Nassau-st.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 60 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1859.
TENTH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, to which day the Transfer Books will be closed.
R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
London and New-York,
OFFICE—NO. 65 WALL-ST.

Capital	$3,000,000
Claims paid	over 5,000,000
Deposited with Comptroller of New-York	100,000

ESTABLISHED 1820.
BOARD OF REFERENCE IN NEW-YORK.

Hon. Judge Campbell,	J. Phillips Phoenix, Esq.,
Henry Grinnell, Esq.,	James Gallatin, Esq.,
John Cryder, Esq.,	Anthony Barclay, Esq., ex
Samuel Wetmore, Esq.,	Consul,
Stephen Whitney, Esq.,	Hon. Erastus Corning.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Endowments for children, and life assurance in all its branches.
California, Australia and Pike's Peak risks taken at moderate rates.
MANAGER.
GEO. M. KNEVITT.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR AUGUST, 1859.
Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7:15 A. M.	6:20 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
11:15 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.	3:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	5:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer MATTANO, Capt. H. W. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market Pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7 30 P. M. and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.
An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11:15 A. M. for Flushing, stopping at all way stations; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; fare 15 cents. On Sundays trains leave Hunter's Point at 9, 11, 1, 3, 5 and 7 o'clock; fare 25 cents to Flushing and back same day.
O. CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M., from White and Centre-sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8.30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st. as follows viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11.45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4 45 and 8:0 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer park at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale 10 A. M., 3:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT.—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3:30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9:20 A. M. Express, and 4:10 P. M. Mail.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—SHARON SPRINGS.—Travelers taking the Morning Express Train on the HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, leaving Chambers-st. at 6 A. M., and 31st-st. at 6:25 A. M., will arrive at the above places in time for dinner.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:50 A. M. and 3:50 and 5:50 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., & 3:25 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS and Lake Memphremagog, by the New-York and New Haven and Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroads. Office, corner 27th st. and 4th av.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards, also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, oilcloths, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN STREET—A NEW STYLE OF SHOES AND GAITERS ONLY $2 50, WARRANTED. ALSO, $3 40 DRESS BOOTS, THAT WILL SURPRISE EVERYBODY.

FOR THE GOLD REGION.

CHIRIQUI GOLD REGION.
The Chiriqui Improvement Company will dispatch a fast-sailing schooner direct to Chiriqui so soon as a sufficient number of passengers are engaged to warrant the voyage.
A superior steamer will also be put up, and sail as soon as the passenger list is filled.
The Indian tombs containing gold are upon the lands which belong exclusively to the Chiriqui Improvement Company. Liberal arrangements will be made by the Company with those who may engage to enter upon the search for this deposit of gold, and none but those having permits from the Company will be permitted to enter upon the lands.
To those who may desire to permanently locate in that fertile and healthy region, such arrangements will be offered as will enable the poorest, honest and peaceful emigrant to secure a home and competency for himself and family.
For all the particulars relative to gold locality, lands, and passage thereto, apply to
AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, No. 5 Bowling-green,
2d story, back room, over Vanderbilt's.

EXPLORING PARTY TO THE GOLD MOUNDS OF CENTRAL AMERICA.—The recent extensive gold discoveries among the Indian mounds of Chiriqui furnish a most inviting field for antiquarian research and an opportunity for acquiring sudden fortunes. The most direct, quickest and cheapest route to this interesting region is by way of Boca del Toro and the Lagoon of Chiriqui. To afford an opportunity of reaching that region in the shortest and most agreeable way, the fine clipper schooner NAUTILUS (late revenue cutter), now lying at Pier No. 30 North River, has been purchased from the United States Government, and will leave in a few days as above. She will go well provided and make the passage in about 12 days, remaining long enough to afford time to explore the country. The party will land within a short distance of the ancient City of La Estrella. Tickets for passage can be obtained at the Pacific Hotel, No. 172 Greenwich st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers on SATURDAY, August 20, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For Freight or Passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 17.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 3.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE.—From Pier No. 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.
FARE.

Cabin to Philadelphia	$2 00
Cabin to Cape May	2 00
Steerage to Philadelphia	1 50

No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1.
DELAWARE, John H. Cones, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Sellew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.
One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West, FREE OF COMMISSION and with dispatch. Goods insured at ½ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers."
Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH, NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA VIA SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 13, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75. Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala. $28; Atlanta, Ga. $23; Albany, Ga. $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.
Cabin passage........$15 | Deck........$8
The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, August 10 at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Columbus, Ga	23 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Pilatka, Fla	23 00

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, succeeds on SATURDAY, August 13.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship POTOMAC, G. W. WATSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 11, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75, Mobile $35; Montgomery, $28; Albany, Ga. $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; and also principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Baggage checked through to all principal points. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New York from pier No 12 North River every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare including State-room $5. Running time about thirty hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland. H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st., New-York.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New York to the White Mountains, *via* Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours' ride from Portland.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:
GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, Aug. 24, at 12 noon.
EDINBURGH, Cumming.
Rates of Passage from New York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 29 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8. The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. G. W. COUCH, will receive freight for above places on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on WEDNESDAY, 10th inst. at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage state-room included to Norfolk reduced to $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND MOONLIGHT FLOTILLA, CONCERT, DANCING AND MUSICAL PROMENADE.—The large, commodious and magnificent Albany steamer HENDRICK HUDSON, will make a trip up the Hudson as far West Point accompanied by NOLL'S Seventh Regiment concert and two quadrille bands on TUESDAY, Aug. 9, offering the finest opportunity the people of this City will ever have to view the noble Hudson and its Highlands by daylight and moonlight from the decks of so fine a steamer; also the beautiful villas sloping lawns and superb residences of the merchant princes of New-York.
It is the intention of this management to spare no pains or expense to make this entertainment the *ne plus ultra* of the season.
The up passage will be devoted to concert and promenade; the return passage to dancing. The main upper deck (75x100 feet) for quadrilles; main after deck (30x100 feet) for waltzing; the stateroom hall 300 feet long for promenade. Supper (under the direction of Mr. Riley, formerly of the Collins' line steamship *Pacific*) at 9 P. M.
The boat will leave Chambers-st., at 6 P. M.; 13th-st., at 6¼ P. M. If the weather is unfavorable, the next fair day. Tickets $2, (supper extra,) admitting gentleman and lady, to be had at D. CLARK'S, No. 173 Broadway, Astor House, St. Nicholas Hotel, Everett House, Stevens House. For particulars see programme.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
CHANGE OF TIME—CONCERT AND PROMENADE SOCIABLE.—An individual enterprise placed in charge of a Committee of twenty-five gentlemen, whose only interest is to secure a select company and enjoy a pleasant moonlight musical evening on the Hudson. The W. G. PUTNAM and barge IRENE will accommodate 1,200 persons. For particulars see *Eagle* and *Times* of Saturday. Leave Brooklyn at 6 o'clock, 23d-st., N. R., 6½ P. M., returning at midnight.

BLUE FISH—ROCKAWAY.
The steamer CERES leaves Catherine Market slip EVERY MORNING at 9 A. M., Spring-st., 9:20, Pier No. 4 North River at 9½ for Rockaway, returning to the City at 6½ P. M. Bring your lines for blue fish. Fare 50 cents. N. B.—A grand clam bake will be given every Tuesday and Friday free.

A CHANCE FOR DAILY EXCURSIONS TO COLLEGE POINT, STRATTONPORT, FLUSHING AND ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Capt. REYNOLDS, will leave EVERY DAY, (Sunday excepted,) Flushing at 7½, and 11½ A. M. and 3 P. M. New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9½ A. M. and 1½ and 5 o'clock P. M. Parties desirous of witnessing the delightful sceneries on the East River, Hell Gate, &c., may take this boat at 9½ A. M., and return at 3 P. M., for the cheap fare of 15 cents each way.

FISHING BANKS.—THE COMMODIOUS SEA steamer IOLAS will make trips to the Banks, TUESDAY, Aug. 9, and WEDNESDAY, 10th. Leaves foot of Barclay st. 7 o'clock, Spring st. 7:30, Pier No. 4, at 8 and Peck Slip at 8:30. Baits, lines and music on board. Fare 25 cents each way.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMERS CINDERELLA, CERES, MAGNOLIA, and others, can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to JOHN E. MARTIN, Agent, No. 69 South-st., corner of Pine.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. Longstreet, Capt. Moody.
LEAVE

HARLEM		PECK SLIP	
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7 A. M.	3 P. M.	8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 8 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS POINT, WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thurs...Aug. 4, 7 A. M.	Thurs...Aug. 4, 11 A. M.
Friday..Aug. 5, 7 30 A. M.	Friday..Aug. 5, 11 30 A. M.
Saturd..Aug. 6, 9 30 A. M.	Saturd..Aug. 6, 1 P. M.
Sunday..Aug. 7, 9 A. M.	Sunday..Aug. 7, 2 30 P. M.
Monday Aug. 8, for Red Bank in connection with the Laura........5 A. M.	Monday Aug. 8, in connection with the Laura 5 A. M.
Monday..Aug. 8, 11 A. M.	Monday..Aug. 8, 3 P. M.
Tuesd'y..Aug. 9, 11 A. M.	Tuesd'y..Aug. 9, 3 P. M.
Wednes..Aug. 10, 12 M.	Wednes..Aug. 10, 4 P. M.
Thurs...Aug. 11, 1 P. M.	Thurs...Aug. 11, 5 P. M.
Friday..Aug. 12, 6 30 A. M.	Friday..Aug. 12, 2 30 P. M.
Saturd..Aug. 13, 2 P. M.	Saturd..Aug. 13, 5 30 P. M.
Sunday..Aug. 14, 7 30 A. M.	Sunday..Aug. 14, 3 P. M.
Monday..Aug. 15, 8 A. M.	Monday..Aug. 15, 3 30 P. M.
Tuesd'y..Aug. 16, 8 A. M.	Tuesd'y..Aug. 16, 4 30 P. M.
Wednes..Aug. 17, 9 A. M.	Wednes..Aug. 17, 4 30 P. M.
Thurs...Aug. 18, 6 A. M.	Thurs...Aug. 18, 10 A. M.
Friday..Aug. 19, 7 A. M.	Friday..Aug. 19, 11 A. M.
Saturd..Aug. 20, 7 30 A. M.	Saturd..Aug. 20, 11 30 A. M.
Sunday..Aug. 21, 7 30 A. M.	Sunday..Aug. 21, 1 P. M.
Monday..Aug. 22, 9 A. M.	Monday..Aug. 22, 1 P. M.
Tuesd'y..Aug. 23, 10 A. M.	Tuesd'y..Aug. 23, 2 P. M.
Wednes..Aug. 24, 11 A. M.	Wednes..Aug. 24, 3 P. M.
Thurs...Aug. 25, 12 M.	Thurs...Aug. 25, 4 P. M.
Friday..Aug. 26, 6 30 A. M.	Friday..Aug. 26, 5 30 P. M.
Saturd..Aug. 27, 2 P. M.	Saturd..Aug. 27, 5 30 P. M.
Sunday..Aug. 28, 7 30 A. M.	Sunday..Aug. 28, 3 30 P. M.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (DIRECT) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from the foot of Robinson st.:

LEAVE NEW YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Thurs...Aug. 4, 11:30 A. M.	Thurs...Aug. 4, 6 A. M.
Friday...Aug. 5, 12 M.	Friday...Aug. 5, 6:30 A. M.
Satur...Aug. 6, 1:30 P. M.	Satur...Aug. 6, 7:30 A. M.
Monday..Aug. 8, 3 P. M.	Monday..Aug. 8, 9 A. M.
Tuesday..Aug. 9, 4 P. M.	Tuesday..Aug. 9, 10 A. M.
Wednes..Aug. 10, 3:30 P. M.	Wednes..Aug. 10, 5:30 A. M.
Thurs...Aug. 11, 4 P. M.	Thurs...Aug. 11, 6 A. M.
Friday..Aug. 12, 3:30 P. M.	Friday..Aug. 12, 7 A. M.
Satur...Aug. 13, 3:30 P. M.	Satur...Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
Monday..Aug. 15, 3:30 P. M.	Monday..Aug. 15, 6 A. M.
Tuesday..Aug. 16, 3:30 P. M.	Tuesday..Aug. 16, 7 A. M.
Wednes..Aug. 17, 4 P. M.	Wednes..Aug. 17, 7 A. M.
Thurs...Aug. 18, 4:30 P. M.	Thurs...Aug. 18, 7 A. M.
Friday..Aug. 19, 5 P. M.	Friday..Aug. 19, 7 A. M.
Satur...Aug. 20, 12 M.	Satur...Aug. 20, 6 A. M.
Monday Aug. 22, in connection with the *Laura* from Red Bank, and for Pleasure Bay only....6 30 A. M.	Sunday..Aug. 21, leave B'ch Port 2 P. M., and leave Camp Meeting, Port Washington..............8 P. M.
Monday..Aug. 22, 1:30 P. M.	Tuesday..Aug. 23, 9 A. M.
Tuesday..Aug. 23, 1 P. M.	Wednes..Aug. 24, 10 A. M.
Wednes..Aug. 24, 1 P. M.	Thurs...Aug. 25, 5:30 A. M.
Thurs...Aug. 25, 3:30 P. M.	Friday..Aug. 26, 6:30 A. M.
Friday..Aug. 26, 3:30 P. M.	Satur...Aug. 27, 7 A. M.
Satur...Aug. 27, 4:30 P. M.	Monday..Aug. 29, 6 A. M.
Monday..Aug. 29, 3:30 P. M.	Tuesday..Aug. 30, 7 A. M.
Tuesday..Aug. 30, 3:30 P. M.	Wednes..Aug. 31, 7 A. M.
Wednes..Aug. 31, 4 P. M.	Thurs...Sept. 1, 7 A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY & LONG BRANCH.—The light draft steamer STRANGER will run as follows, from foot of Murray-st., fare 25 cents:

Leave New York.	Leave Ocean Port.
Friday, Aug. 5, 7 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 5, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 6, 1 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 6, 7 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 7, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 7, 6 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 8, 10 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 8, 7 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 9, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 10, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 10, 3 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 11, 5½ A. M.

Stages to all parts of the country.

NOTICE.—A DELIGHTFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR boarders on the Hudson River. The steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings', Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Haverstraw at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing 6½; Tarrytown, 7; Dobbs Ferry, 7.25; Hastings, 7.35; Yonkers 8; arriving in New-York about 9 o'clock. Fare to Yonkers 15 cents; Hastings' and Dobbs' Ferry, 20 cents; Tarrytown and Sing Sing 25 cents; Haverstraw, 40 cents. Commutation to Yonkers $4 per month; Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings' and Tarrytown, $5; Sing Sing, $6.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Capt. CANNING SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock; returning, leave Peekskill at 1 P. M., touching at above each way.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c. as follows: Ames st., at 9½ A. M., 1½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring st., at 9¾ A. M., 1¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip East River at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR GREENPORT, ORIENT AND SAG HARBOR.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-slip, Pier No. 33, East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT AND NEWARK EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)—Fare, 12 cents. Steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M., and foot of Barclay st., New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also with parties, at Newark Bay House. Connects with Belleville boat.

CAMP MEETING.—STEAMER OCEAN WAVE leaves Roosevelt-st. Pier, No. 29 East River, for Northport, Stony Brook, Port Jefferson, and East Neck, Aug. 2, at 10 A. M.; Aug. 4, at 11 A. M.; Aug. 6, 12 M. Fare to Northport and East Neck, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck Slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock, noon; arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic, and New-Haven trains.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—STEAMER GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. 6 North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M. Fare—cabin $2; deck, $1. L. KENNY, Agent, No. 26 Coenties slip.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—STOPping at Boyle's Dock, Great Neck and Sands Point. The new steamer LONG ISLAND leaves Pier No. 32 East River, (James slip) every day, at 4 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck slip every day, at 1 P. M. THOMAS LOCKYER, No. 112 South-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

FOR NORTHPORT, LLOYD'S DOCK AND OYSTER BAY.—The steamer CROTON leaves James Slip, Pier No. 33, every day at 3½ o'clock.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—HENRY J. GRACY, plaintiff against AGNES JARVIS, widow of THOMAS N. JARVIS, deceased; Alexander Jarvis and Mary his wife; Jane Jarvis, widow of William Jarvis, deceased; Charles Jarvis, Thomas Jarvis, Peter Jarvis, Ellen Jarvis, Susan Jarvis and Emma Jarvis, children of the said William Jarvis, deceased; John Jarvis and Ruth his wife; Mary Ann Wilson, formerly Mary Ann Jarvis and William Wilson her husband; Alexander Jarvis the younger, Mary Ann Jarvis, Nelson Jarvis, William Jarvis and Catharine Jarvis, children of James Jarvis, deceased, and James M. Neely, defendants.—Summons for relief as amended.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at his office in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of June, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 70 Wall-street, in the said City, within twenty days after the service hereof on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
HENRY P. FESSENDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SUYDAM, Jr., late of the town of Belleville, and State of New-Jersey and doing business in the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Suydam, Lambert & Co., No. 107 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859.
JOHN H. SUYDAM, Administrator.
ap25-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD H. PENDLETON, late of the City of Washington, District of Columbia, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at the office of CHURCHILL, JOHNSON & CO., No. 27 Murray street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of October next.—Dated, New York April 23, 1859.
PHILIP P. PENDLETON, Executor.
ap 25-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Esq., No. 74 Wall-st., (that being his place for transacting business,) in the City of New-York, on or before Oct. 25 next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859.
ap25-law6mM. RUFUS PRIME, Administrator.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN.
Removed to No. 203 Broadway.
Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WERLE, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Dépôt: $45, $50, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $320, $370, $405.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 203 Broadway.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published—A complete instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
Are all of the full scale of 7-octaves. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture.
They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the case, sound-boards and all the wood work from the strain of the strings, making them much more solid and enduring. There are two sounding boards, arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which being free from the strain of the strings becomes more sonorous, and purer their vibrations as the pianos become older. Their construction is the most simple and scientific, and they are the most enduring and full-toned pianos ever made. Call and see them, at
WM. HALL & SONS,
New store, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. O. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.
CHICKERING & SONS'
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS,
Price, $330. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS fully warranted at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE—A SUPERB PIANO,
For cash only,
Warranted,
At No. 155 West Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $250, $275, and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS—"The Horace Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE piano-forte for sale; round corners, fluted keys; has been in use a short time; is perfect every way; best City makers; two years' warrantee; rich, brilliant tone; price [illegible]; cost [illegible]; worthy the notice of those in search of a valuable piano at a bargain. Apply in the furniture packing establishment in 6th-av., near 40th-st., and next door to the Murray Hill Hotel.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also, at their Dépôt, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

ALBERT WEBER.—DEALERS ARE INVITED to examine the best stock of pianos in the City, each warranted for three years at the lowest wholesale prices for cash or satisfactory paper, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

ÆOLIAN PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & CO.'S CELEBRATED Æolian Pianos can be found at No. 333 Broadway. Music, music books, and all kinds of musical instruments and merchandize, at the lowest price.
HORACE WATERS, Agent.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

MUSICAL BOXES.

MECHANICAL SINGING-BIRD AND MUSICAL Boxes of all styles and sizes, playing 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes in painted tin, horn, plain and rosewood boxes, with every variety of accompaniments, and manufactured by the best makers of Switzerland, expressly for this market.
HARMONIPHONE,
MANDOLINES,
OUVERTURES,
EXPRESSIVES,
FORTE PIANOS,
Bells, Drums, Castagnettes and Flutes accompaniment.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.
Musical boxes repaired.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EL NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA-YORK.
EL NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA-YORK.
EL NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA-YORK.
EL NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA-YORK.
ONLY SPANISH-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER.
ONLY SPANISH-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER.
ONLY SPANISH-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER.
ONLY SPANISH-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER.
FIRST NUMBER ON THE 12TH OF AUGUST.
FIRST NUMBER ON THE 12TH OF AUGUST.
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THOUSANDS OF SPECIMEN NUMBERS ISSUED.
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BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM FOR BUSINESS.
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BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM FOR BUSINESS.
The NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA-YORK is to be published under the auspices of all the Spanish-American Ministers in this country, and will be issued six times a month, on steamer days, for Cuba and South America.
The first number will be distributed gratis in the United States, and in all the Spanish-American countries, as specimen numbers.
Persons desiring to receive the specimen numbers, or that they shall be sent to their friends, will please send, post-paid the proper addresses, plainly written, to the editor. The specimen numbers will be sent by mail at the expense of the Spanish-American Printing Company.
Published at the office of EL NOTICIOSO, No. 24 Ann-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT—NEW YORK, July 26, 1859.—NOTICE TO BUTCHERS AND OTHERS.—On and after THURSDAY, the 28th of July, 1859, all blood, offal, dead animals, putrid or unsound meat, fish offal and other refuse substances must be taken to the offal dock foot of 40th st., North River.
The use of the offal dock at the foot of 46th st., East River, for such purposes, will be discontinued on and after the above date.
The following is a copy of the ordinances of the Common Council relative to the removal of offal, &c., &c.:
An ordinance to provide for the cleaning of slaughter-houses and the removal of offal, blood and filth therefrom. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:
SECTION 1. Every butcher or other person occupying any slaughter house or building, or who shall or may kill or slaughter in any slaughter house or building in the City of New York, any animal, shall, on every day, when any animal may be so slaughtered or killed therein, cause the slaughter house and yard thereof to be washed out and thoroughly cleansed, under the penalty of ten dollars for each neglect or refusal to comply with this section.
SEC. 2. Every butcher or other person within this City, immediately after killing or slaughtering any animal, shall convey, or caused to be conveyed, in tight covered boxes or barrels, the blood, offal, garbage and other offensive or useless parts of said animal or animals so killed or slaughtered, to such place as the Common Council or the City Inspector shall or may from time to time direct, under a penalty of ten dollars, for each and every neglect or refusal to comply with this section.
SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the City Inspector to see that this ordinance is enforced.
SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect immediately, and all ordinances, or parts of ordinances, conflicting herewith are repealed.
Adopted by Board of Councilmen, May 16, 1856.
Adopted by Board of Aldermen, June 10, 1856.
Approved by the Mayor June 12, 1856.
Notice is hereby given that a strict compliance with the requirements of the above ordinance will be enforced.
The place to be used by the contractor for the removal from the City of nuisances, at the foot of 40th-st., North River, is designated and directed as the place to which the said blood, offal, &c., shall be conveyed and from thence it will be taken by the contractor from the City.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED gives notice that on the 18th day of July last Frederick Clark and Francis D. Clark, of the City of New-York, copartners in the furniture business, under the firm of F. & F. D. Clark, assigned their property and effects to the subscriber, in trust for their creditors in certain preferred classes, and that the subscriber has assumed the trust and entered upon its duties.
Creditors of the above parties will please to furnish their claims, and debtors to pay their dues, to the subscriber. Parties interested can obtain from him any desired information.
CHARLES H. STEWART.
No. 5 NEW-STREET, NEW YORK, Aug. 2, 1859.

CIGARS.

STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., IMPORTERS of Havana cigars, No. 50 Beaver-st., corner William, offer for sale all grades of Havana cigars of their own importation, either in bond, for export, or from store, duty paid.

AMUSEMENTS.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.
THE PIONEER OF CHEAP MUSIC IN AMERICA.
12 pages usual full size of Music weekly for 10 cents.
CONTAINING
MUSIC THAT IS POPULAR,
GOOD,
NOT DIFFICULT;
ORIGINAL,
AND
SELECTED,
FOR THE VOICE,
THE SALON,
THE BALL ROOM.
Each number contains from 5 to 8 pieces. All the best composers of the country write for the "FRIEND;" everything that is new appears in it. A supply sufficient for the voice and piano of the Home Circle, at an insignificant cost, will be found in the "FRIEND." Sent by mail for $5 a year, and in proportion for a shorter period.
The First and Second Volumes, comprising 17 Nos., of 204 pages each, viz: Nos. 1 to 17; Nos. 18 to 34, elegantly bound in Cloth, Gilt Cases, can be had at $2 40 apiece.
Publishers and Proprietors,
C. B. SEYMOUR & CO.,
No. 107 Nassau-st., New-York.
Removed from No. 13 Frankfort-st.

THE TWO GREAT PAINTINGS OF NIAGARA.
AUTUMN—SUNSET, FROM TABLE ROCK,
BY F. E. CHURCH.
WINTER—SUNRISE, FROM GOAT ISLAND,
BY REGIS GIGNOUX.
Now on exhibition at the galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS,
Admission 25 cents. No. 353 Broadway.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
GRAND DRAMATIC REOPENING!
FOR THE
SUMMER SEASON!
Engagement, for a few weeks, of a
NEW AND POPULAR COMPANY OF COMEDIANS,
for the production of
LIGHT AND ELEGANT ENTERTAINMENTS,
in this decidedly
COOLEST PLACE OF PUBLIC RESORT.
Among the names of favorite artistes engaged for this occasion, will be found those of Mrs. J. J. Prior, Mrs. France, Miss A. Hampton, Miss H. Walby, Miss S. Partington, Miss R. Adams, Mlle Juliette, Miss A. E. Dillingham, Miss Le Brun, Miss J. Ponter, Miss Agnes James.
The Misses Hannah and Adeona Gale,
late of the Ronzani Ballet Troupe, who have been secured for a limited period, to appear in their Grand Characteristic Dances;
Messrs. E. F. Taylor, T. Hampton, Shirley France, L. H. Everitt, J. De Forest, John Bridgman, H. Cunningham, G. A. Beane, E. A. Thompson, L. F. Jones, Hughes, Stamford, Parsons, Jackman, &c., &c.
THE EFFICIENT ORCHESTRA
will be under the superintendence of
Messrs. Carl Muller and J. Dawson.
Stage Manager, E. F. Taylor; Prompter, G. A. Beane; Machinist, C. Burns; Properties, J. Wilson and assistants; Costumes, R. Walker; Scenic Department, Signor De La Mano.
A complete corps of
TALENTED BALLET AUXILIARIES
has also been added to the active resources of the establishment, so to enable the management to introduce, in rapid variety,
PANTOMIMES! BALLETS! FARCES! DRAMAS!
VAUDEVILLES! BURLESQUES!
&c., &c.,
in a style of perfection
SURPASSING ALL PRECEDENT!
GRAND OPENING DAYS!
MONDAY and TUESDAY, Aug. 8 and 9, 1859,
when the Summer Dramatic Season will be inaugurated, in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, with the elegant Comedietta, entitled THE CAPTAIN'S NOT-A-MISS. Captain Daring, Mr. L. H. Everitt; John Stock, his tiger, Shirley France; Gen. Stormwell, Mr. Bridgman; Gilbert his orderly, Mr. Cunningham; Emily, Mrs. J. J. Prior, &c., &c. After which a DANCE—La Zingarella—by Mlle. Juliette, and a GRAND PAS DE DEUX by the Sisters Hannah and Adeona Gale. To conclude with the ballet-pantomime of THE ROSE OF SHARON.
In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, will be presented the absorbing Domestic Drama of THE MAID OF CROISSY; or, THERESA'S VOW. Sergeant Austerlitz, Mr. Bridgman; Walter, T. Hampton; Francis, L. H. Everitt; Theresa, Miss Anna E. Dillingham, (from the Boston Theatres, her first appearance in New York;) Manette, Miss Agnes Hampton, &c., &c. After which, "La Zingarella," a grand Pas de Deux by the Gale Sisters, and the ballet pantomime of THE ROSE OF SHARON.
The Afternoon Performances shall be, in all respects, worthy of the support so liberally bestowed upon them hitherto, and will terminate in time to enable country visitors to leave by the afternoon cars, steamboats, &c. The most rare and beautiful novelty of the age, the GRAND AQUARIA, or Ocean and River Gardens, the original Happy Family, and a Million of other Curiosities, all to be seen without extra charge. Admittance to everything, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents. Parquet seats 15 cents additional.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7¼, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents. Upper Boxes 25 cents.
MONDAY, Aug. 8, 1859.
Second week of the great and renowned
RAVELS,
under the sole direction of
GABRIEL and FRANCOIS.
Gabriel and Francois in two great comic characters.
THE FOUR LOVERS.
Bibi........Gabriel.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, YOUNG AMERICA,
and other Artists.
THE CONSCRIPT.
The Conscript........Francois.
TUESDAY—Fourth appearance of MARIA BENSECART.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
THIS EVENING, Aug. 8,
The performance will commence with
ROMEO AND JULIET.
After which SWISS SWAINS and
PADDY CAREY.
The performance will conclude with a patriotic allegory, introducing an
APOTHEOSIS OF WASHINGTON.
and a
SPLENDID DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
by Edge.

NATIONAL THEATRE.
(Chatham st., near Roosevelt.)
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 8.
EILA; OR, THREE SCENES IN A LIFE.
Ella, a child of five years........Little Lola.
Followed by the Drama of
THE CARPENTER OF ROUEN.
Marteau........Mr. W. Henderson.
Concluding with the Comedy of
BRIAN O'LINN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THIRD MONTH
of
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
LALLA ROOKH,
for the
TWENTIETH TIME,
on
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 8, 1859.

NATIONAL THEATRE,
Lessee and Manageress MISS BELL CARR.
MR. WM. H. CRANE
Respectfully informs his friends and the public that his BENEFIT will take place at the above establishment on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 10. The following ladies and gentlemen have kindly tendered their services, and will appear on this occasion: Mr. G. L. FOX, Mr. S. BRADSHAW, Mr. W. MITCHELL, Miss FANNY HERRING, Miss HATHAWAY, Miss ADA PRICE, BILLY O'NEIL, Mr. H. OAKLEY, A. M. HERNANDEZ, DENIER BROTHERS, LITTLE FANNY BEANE, Miss LIZZIE WHELPLY, Mr. W. M. WARD, Miss BELL CARR, and others. On this occasion will be produced, first time, THE MUTE SPY, and a host of attraction.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
FRENCH THEATRE, NO. 585 BROADWAY,
MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 8.
GEMS OF NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
VOCAL, INSTRUMENTAL AND TERPSICHOREAN.
BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA OF
IL TROVATORE.
Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDINGS.
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
SELECT ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
HORN AND BUDWORTH APPEAR TOGETHER.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

PALACE GARDENS AND HALL.
THIS EVENING, MONDAY, AUG. 8, 1859,
SOIREE DANSANTE AND GRAND CONCERT.
To-morrow Evening—Concert Vocal and Instrumental.
Miss MARIA BRAINERD, the favorite Prima Donna, &c., &c. Admittance 25 cents.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open Day and Evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

SPORTING.

ECLIPSE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—PRINCESS AND FLORA TEMPLE.—Purse $1,000. Mile heats; best three in five, in harness, TUESDAY, Aug. 9, 1859, at 4 o'clock P. M.
James Eoff enters b. m. *Princess.*
James D. McMann enters b. m. *Flora Temple.*
The cars will leave the South Ferry at 2½ o'clock, and return as soon as the race is over.
JOHN L. SNEDIKER.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM SCREW-YACHT FANNY BOARDMAN, as she now lies at the foot of 6th-st., East River. New, having been launched in July last. She is 54 feet long, 10 feet 6 inches beam, and 4 feet 6 inches hold; has a large and commodious cabin, splendidly fitted up with every convenience; speed from 10 to 12 miles an hour, and a fast boat. For particulars, inquire of JOHNSON & HIGGINS, No. 90 Wall-st., or at the Neptune Iron Works, 9th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY, THE 1ST INST., A PROMISSORY NOTE, drawn by Isaac S. Holbrook to order of Wm. H. Mason, and by him indorsed, dated July 2, 1859, payable two months after date, at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, for $3,840, (thirty-eight hundred and forty dollars.) All persons are cautioned against negotiating said note, as payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will please return said note to A. W. MORSE, of Morse & Wolff, No. 60 Wall st.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1859.
LOST.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING LOST A CERTIFIED check, drawn by John R. McPherson, on the New-York Exchange Bank, for four hundred and eighty-six 50-100 ($486 50) dollars, dated Aug. 5, 1859. All persons are hereby forbid negotiating said check, as payment has been stopped.
J. L. HARRISON.

MACHINERY.

ASHCROFT'S (Bourdon) STEAM GUAGE.—Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices.
C. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

ITALY.

Mazzini on the Peace of Villafranca.

From Pensiero Ed Azione, July 20.

The delusion has vanished even more speedily than we had anticipated. The treason is accomplished. All our predictions are precisely fulfilled. The peace on the basis of the line of the Mincio and the abandonment of Venetia were announced by us, when unheeded we laid bare the designs secretly planned at Plombières. One thing, however, must be acknowledged—the French usurper has surpassed our expectations. The bundle of preparations which Austria should be told to accept after the first few battles, emanated from LOUIS NAPOLEON. The iniquitous compact was his suggestion. And that despot, caressed, saluted as liberator, blessed by a people deluded, but kind, and willing to obliterate every record under the impulse of a heartfelt gratitude for a benefit solemnly promised—that despot has thought fit to add insult to his abandonment and treason. He has contrived to unite for Italy the deceitful corruption of the politics of the seventeenth century with the brutal grasp and with the insolence of the conqueror; he has united in his person the characters of [illegible] and Brennus.

From one end of Italy to the other, one unanimous deep murmur of anger and menace must respond to the abominable news. Every syllable of the *Message* ought to be a mortal stab to those who deluded themselves into the hope of acquiring Italian emancipation from the man steeped in crimes and falsehood. "Peace," he says, "*is concluded between myself and the Emperor of Austria.*" The King, whom he urged to join in his undertaking; from whom, by the inducement of a prospective empire, he tore away his daughter; for the support of whose cause he solemnly declared that he took the field as an ally; who was his friend and his companion in arms—that King is insulted by a contemptuous silence, and is excluded from the Imperial Conference as if he were a mere colonel of the army. Piedmont, which ought (since it suited the secret motives of BONAPARTE to make war) to have been represented in the European Congress on a basis of perfect equality, to-day is not admitted into a Congress wherein the fate of Italy is to be decided: the ally and the enemy, both foreigners, take upon themselves to determine respecting Italy. Neither the fact that she was the ostensible motive for the war, nor the blood she has shed, nor [illegible] the French from a [illegible], nor the advantage of the good will of all Italy, can suffice to entitle her to give her advice and vote. Lombardy, on the soil of which the soldiers of GARIBALDI first planted the standard of emancipation—Lombardy, which assuredly has a right to express with perfect freedom its legitimate preference, is given by the Austrian usurper to the French usurper as of a right, so as to banish even the appearance of free choise, and having been accepted, is then ceded as a fief by the latter to the Piedmontese King; the people are treated as cattle and the King as a vassal. Venetia is a second time sold; Villafranca confirms Campoformio; the nephew inscribes his name in the tradition of infamy commenced by the uncle. The uncle in Passeriano drew up notes for a Democratic Constitution for Venetia, after the preliminaries of Campoformio were already signed; the nephew publicly declared that Austria should be compelled to repass the Alps, and that Italy should be "independent from the Mediterranean to the Adriatic," and then a few days later confirmed the Austrian domination in Venitia. The Tuscan troops and the volunteers of Modena and Parma are enrolled under the cousin of the usurpers. Modena, Parma and Tuscany are occupied by the French troops, almost as a guaranty of permanent emancipation from their respective princes; the fusion of Modena and Parma with Piedmont is encouraged, and even accepted; the populations are induced publicly to compromise themselves, and then they are condemned to be resubjected to the old tyrannies. "You are soldiers to-day," said BONAPARTE, the other day, to the Italians, with bitter irony, "that you may become to-morrow free citizens." Among the wretched oppressions which weigh upon Italy, the very worst is that of the Pope. The constant protest of the population against the Papacy is a fact acknowledged and confirmed by all Europe. The insurrection of ten cities, accomplished without the shedding of one drop of blood, is a solemn declaration of the sentiment of the Roman provinces. A shriek of profound indignation against the Papacy arose in consequence of the massacre of Perugia, and to those provinces is decreed a new Slavery, while the Papal ferocity is recompensed by the promise of the Presidency of the Italian Confederation. The emancipation of Italy, the annihilation of all Austrian authority south of the Alps, the creation of a strong kingdom in Northern Italy, the engagements agreed to with the scandalously deluded representatives of the Hungarian nationality, every word written or spoken in Paris and Milan—all, all is belied in a few sentences dated from Valiegio. Lombardy, rendered independent, is defenceless, and open to attack whenever her enemy may judge it convenient. Austria has now her forces concentrated. Henceforth, allied with Imperial France, and legally authorized in all future times, under the name and cloak of Venetia, to intervene in the affairs of Italy, and the Pope raised to the Presidency of the imaginary Confederation, that Austria and that Pope—inevitably and of course sustained by the military contingent of all the States—come out of the war stronger than before, though France has lost 70,000 men, and Piedmont has sacrificed the flower of her army.

I do not know whether France, the moral condition of which country is not very easy to be comprehended by any one who has a correct estimate of right, of honor, and of liberty, will rest satisfied with the misuse of her name and of her elements of life at the caprice of a despot. I do know, however, that Italy will not forget the treason or the insult. Those who, through the blind adoration of power, have forgotten morality, history, the lessons of the past, and the advice of the good and true—those who contaminated themselves by servile obsequiousness and feigned enthusiasm for him who has trampled on his own and on a neighboring nation, they have nothing left them but hatred of the usurper. Such hatred will inexorably cling to the man of lies. Let the watchword be VILLAFRANCA—ROME!

And the King? The soldier desirous of our national independence? The man who had heard and felt the cry of despair from all Italy? He who would make the nation one? Is there not, then, in him a spark of honor, of dignified feeling for the Italian name which warms the heart of the humblest volunteer? Is he not the honest King promised to the nation? Did he not accept—did he not, indeed, promote, through his Ministers, a secret organization in his favor all over Italy? Did he not by the aid of that secret organization draw from the various provinces of Italy forty-five thousand volunteers—pure, ardent, devoted young men, who left their families and comforts on the understanding that they were to conquer or die for the benefit of the nation? Can that King see, without blushing, those men in his ranks after he has accepted these conditions which consign the Duchies to Papal despotism? Does he not reflect that each man among them can say: "The King has made merchandise of my enthusiasm for a sacred cause, in order that he might acquire for himself a slice of territory?" And had it even been a conquest, instead of a feudal cession from a foreigner! Alms for the man who betrayed the people and the king! Aggrandizement at the price of dishonor! Is monarchy fallen so low in Italy as not to feel insults inflicted by him who pays with a material advantage for the honor lost? Sire, sire! I did not love your father, nor shall I ever; but when, after Novara, I saw him disdain the crown and betake himself to voluntary exile, I respected him. He would not allow any one in Italy to suspect him of treason in that affair.

The proper course for King VICTOR EMANUEL was not to lower himself by styling BONAPARTE (whom he hates) "valiant and magnanimous," he should rather have said, "I refuse to accept from you the insulting cession of territory which is not yours; I will only receive it from the affection and free gift of the citizens, and I will merit it by keeping faith with Italy, in whose name I took the field, and of whose honor I am, in presence of you and of Europe, the representative. It may please you to break your engagements—I, however, keep mine, and I will continue the contest so long as my brother Italians maintain their promises." It was his proper course to have said to Italy, "I had 200,000 soldiers from my ally, who bound me to a false policy, which I should not follow, for he represented despotism, while we represent Right and Liberty. It now pleases this ally to abandon us. We have no motive for sorrow since, through this abandonment, the sacred cause of the nation will become more brilliant in all that regards Justice and Truth. I ask, however, of the 26,000,000 which compose the nation another 200,000 soldiers. If the nation gives them, we shall conquer; otherwise I will die on the field of battle, uncontaminated by falsehood and mean ambition, protesting in the name of eternal Right and the love of country." If the King had spoken out in this manner, all of us, republicans or not, would have hastened to him to conquer, or to enter our protest with him.

Alas! For thirty years have I unheeded, like CASSANDRA, repeated to my brethren, with voice, with heart, with sacrifice—neither from a King, nor from a Pope, can Italy hope for salvation.

But the country? What is its duty, in this second crisis of treason and cowardly abandonment?

I will tell it, though with little expectation of being listened to—so injuriously has the servile monarchical propaganda led astray the country—with profound conviction of proposing the only course worthy of the nation: its duty is to resist; to resist with or without a chance of victory, even though defeat were certain; to resist as a basis for the future, that Europe should not say that Italy, with resignation, accepts slavery; to resist, because it is a duty to resist evil, opprobrium, slavery—and to do so regardless of the consequences.

God assigns to the populations which are resolved to constitute themselves into a Nation certain moments of superlative interest in which may be decided the present or a future victory. This is one of those occasions.

The conduct of the Italians ought to demonstrate to-day to Europe whether Italy has a consciousness in her own innate vitality, or whether she waits to receive the gift of vitality from the hand of the foreigner—whether the yearning for liberty and national unity springs from the people, or whether it be the dream of literati who talk much and do little.

Through the servile discipline recently introduced among us by the *moderati*, the Italians have facilitated the treason. Venetia and Lombardy ought to have moved, and have emancipated themselves on the earliest rumors of war, and before the Austrians concentrated there such masses of troops. Sicily ought to have risen so soon as the war had commenced, and that without childishly waiting the nod of Count CAVOUR. Naples ought to have raised the flag of insurrection in the Provinces; if that were not possible, in the capital. The Romagnas, Tuscany, Modena, and Parma, ought to have associated themselves together militarily for the sake of extending the insurrection in the Roman States. The cry of oppressed Perugia ought to have excited the neighboring populations to vengeance. Had such deeds been performed, I do not know that they would have changed the occult designs of the French usurper, but most assuredly they would have deprived the King of every pretence of retiring from the arena, and for submitting without decorum to the bidding of a foreign potentate.

The Italians ought to-day to make solemn amends for the error committed. They ought to rise, collect together, hold popular meetings, and pour forth such a protest from the very vitals of Italy against the peace of Villafranca as shall startle all Europe; they ought in every way to declare loudly, resolutely, that, unless compelled by force, they will not readmit the expelled masters; they ought to declare that they understood they were fighting to make their country free and united, that the people do not betray their programme, and that they will not cease from commotion till liberty and unity shall have been acquired. And they ought to prepare to repel force by force.

LIBERTY AND NATIONAL UNITY! Let this only shout issue from every popular manifestation: let it vibrate on the lips of every one who does not consent that Italy be servile and dishonored; recall to the memory of the volunteers, to the Italian soldiery, the proclamations, the banners, the walls—to those who being of good faith, were themselves deluded, recall to memory the obligations assumed, the object for which they were deceived. What was the desire of those who separated themselves from us, who opposed to our logic the bond of opportuneness, to the watchword of the Party, the word of Cavour? They wanted the same that we do, Italy free and united; they wanted a Nation; they wanted a perfect freedom from all foreigners. They differed from us respecting the means; being convinced that the initiative undertaken by the monarchy would give salvation to Italy, they accepted the fatal alliance to which the monarchy united itself—many, however, silently deploring the circumstance, convinced of the necessity of uniting the forces of all, they reproached us because we kept aloof, while we, convinced that by that road the object could not be attained, felt under the necessity of preserving the honor of the flag regardless of all reproaches. To-day, circumstances point to all the same line of conduct; to-day, no hopes survive but in the soundness of the People. Let quarrels cease: in the name of the honor of Italy, let us hold together as one. Let him among us be cursed who shall not erase from his memory the reproaches and reciprocal accusations, and shall not substitute the one all-sorbing thought, that to-day united we ought and can save the country.

Let these good men who have in various modes striven to redeem Italy, separate themselves from the few officious meddlers who are by nature condemned to serve and betray. Let the good men cluster round us—round the banner of national unity, and let it be waved before the people's eyes, accompanied by words of energy, imparting faith in the people, and in deeds of our common country. Such men will be found. Let them call the people to arms, and lead them to the barracks of the volunteers and of the Italian soldiery, shouting: "Save with us the honor of Italy!" The volunteers will repeat that shout to the commander of their columns. Are not they the leaders—GARIBALDI, MEZZACAPO, ROSSELLI, GRIBOTTI, MEDICI, COSENZ, and the others—the same who, ten years ago, saved the honor of Italy in Rome and Venice? They will hardly refuse to save it to-day. And if, God avert it, they should refuse, let each volunteer of heart and influence be chief of his own nucleus. To-day, in presence of this great crisis, he is the chief who feels, and dares to perform, the duty of an Italian.

To-day exists no longer obedience except toward the Italian programme. Let each who feels the importance of the present moment, who comprehends how in these very days is to be dreaded the life or death of a people for the next quarter of a century; let all such men rise without hesitation, without waiting for the signal from the capital or from recognized chiefs; let them appeal to the multitude that it stamp the peace with infamy the vengeance of Villafranca. According to the energy with which the populace will respond, will depend the line of our future actions. Whenever the energy of the population proceeds to action, let in brief and uniform words the national programme be promulgated: "We will have Unity, and Liberty; war for each so long as war is possible." Then let everything be under the direction of committees of war, formed by the popular manifestations, ordered for the local defence, so as, at least, if we cannot conquer, we shall protest manfully, and shall impede the movements of any invader. Wherever the elements are in superabundance, let there be militarily organized a nucleus of brave men, mobilized under the direction of the centre, which shall extend the movements in the neighborhood. Wherever there are in Italy or in exile men of influence in their native places, let them get there; let each hasten to his post. Wherever there are Italians who possess means above their necessities, wherever there are foreigners to whom Italy is the country of their affection, let them contribute what they can, and that quickly, to aid in the mobilization, the workers, the grand Italian Protest. Subscriptions were made for the families of the volunteers—to-day the family of the Volunteers is Italy. Let gifts be sent to her by the hand of whomsoever best represents her. Let gifts be sent, that Italy may be saved from dishonor and Slavery.

To the centre—to the centre—with views on the South. In the centre tyranny was resisted under every aspect it could assume—civil, political, religious, foreign and domestic. Then acquiring for Italy the hesitating South, we shall obtain the most potent basis of operations which can be furnished to the national movement.

Piedmont has heavy debts due to the country. From Piedmont flowed to all the provinces of Italy, those promises which caused her to move; in Piedmont the volunteers from all Italy concentrated, in full faith. First, above all others, should Piedmont loudly protest; first did the army betrayed in its intentions, perform miracles of valor in the early stage of the war; that army now treated as cattle for sale by a foreign despot. Genoa, Alexandria, Vercelli, Tortona and Sardinia can exculpate the Sardinian provinces, and cause the shame of the delusion to recoil on him who merits it. The duty of the Deputies, who, for the sake of the unity and independence of Italy, sacrificed temporarily liberty—their duty is to direct, morally, the agitation. They ought to say to the King: "Sire, we created you Dictator that you might conquer in the cause of the nation, not that you should betray it to the arbitrary will of your foreign ally, and permit him to make Italy a decoy for a second alliance of despots."

Lombardy has a heavy debt toward Venetia. She had common sufferings, conspiracies, martyrs, insurrections, in 1848; and since then, new martyrs and fresh sorrows; she declared with noble words ten years ago that she would have no separate interest, "free or subject each of us." To unsay this, through the selfish wish of a certain independence of Austria, would be egotism and shame.

Bologna and the Romagnas have a heavy debt toward all the other Roman provinces. Perugia would remain for them a terrible stain unless they hasten to obliterate it. The reconquest of Perugia ought to be their first step in the new life.

Rome has a heavy debt due to all Italy and to all Europe—the programme of 1849. Rome, in 1849, declared the Pope to be morally dead, and she was rebaptized, with noble actions, metropolis of Italy. Rome, degraded since then under the doctrinism of the worst of the managers of the House of Savoy; Rome, applauding the man who suffocated liberty in blood, is a spectacle so deplorable as to bring, if such were to last, skepticism into the heart of the most faithful believer.

Naples and Sicily have the duty—by their geographical, political and military conditions—to fight for the salvation of the common country. The duty exists in proportion to the means.

The timid and cowardly will start as an objection, the possible league between Austria and Imperial France.

It is time that the timid and cowardly be deprived of the right to counsel Italians; suffice it that their advice has already twice dragged the Italian cause to its ruin. Many more are the reasons which should determine the Italians to undertake the protest by action. Were there none other, this single one would be sufficient. Oblige LOUIS NAPOLEON completely to unmask himself and to descend another step in the road of infamy and treason by fighting by the side of Austria. Europe is tired of Bonapartism. But one more drop is wanting to make the cup overflow, and this drop, be it even blood, let Italy, twice betrayed by him, contribute.

Little, indeed, is needed to induce England and Germany to come into the field and say to the despot, "Not another step further." The engagement with Austria has revealed to those powers the real project of the European *coup d'état*, and material interests unite with principles to excite resistance. Terrible symptoms of agitation manifest themselves in Paris since the peace. Even the army will become tired of being the butcher of Liberty; and when BONAPARTE should intimate to his generals on a sudden to fight those populations which the day previous had embraced them as their liberators, many might imitate the noble example of General DE LUZ. The Swiss by thousands quit the Kingdom of Naples. Hungary is ready to act, and one shout truly Italian will bring her into the field. The movement of Hungary would find an echo in Poland. It depends on us, I say it to you with certainty of truth, to recommence 1848 on a broader and more solid basis.

As to the rest, let the Italians perform their duty, come what may. Better die than be contaminated. Better succumb before brute force, protesting to God and man that we are worthy of a better destiny—that we do not merit the name of a childish people, subservient to foreign rule. Let him who believes in this act zealously to work and regard nothing else. God will take care of him. **GIUSEPPE MAZZINI.**

Another Abduction Case—A Young Girl Enticed from her Home by a Circus Actor.

From the Detroit Free Press, Aug. 5.

On Monday last the circus of ANTONIO & WILDMAN, that has been performing in this city for two or three days, was at Trenton, a few miles below this city. They reached that place, from their preceding stoppage, in companies, a few at a time coming in on Sunday. A portion of them stopped at the village of Flat Rock, not far from Trenton, where they had occasion to get some washing done. They were recommended by the landlord of the tavern to a family by the name of LAFONTAINE, with whom they bargained to have the work done. In this family there was a young girl, a daughter, about 15 years of age, a simple, ignorant country girl, but possessed of no ordinary beauty. She attracted the attention of one of the strolling performers, who found but little difficulty in getting into acquaintance with her. He finally proposed to her that she should accompany them to the village to see the circus. This was a proposition that met with a willing response from the girl, and she went with him. After the performance he urged her to come on to Detroit, promising her that, after she had seen all there was to be seen in the city, he would give her what money she wanted to get back home, besides paying all her expenses while here. The girl had never been in the city, and was of course only too happy at the prospect of visiting, and inspecting all its wonderful sights. She readily consented, and, at the close of the evening's performance, started with the company. On their arrival here she was taken to a house of ill-fame under the guise of a female boarding-house. Here he visited her from time to time, giving her perfect liberty to go and come when she pleased, only that she was to be accompanied by one of the "young ladies," lest she should get lost. On the first night of her stoppage at this house she visited the circus with some of the prostitutes, whom she supposed to be respectable young ladies, and at the close of the performance was escorted to her boarding place by the actor. He endeavored to persuade her to marry him, but she would not consent to this unless the permission of her parents was first obtained. He then attempted to induce her to allow him to remain with her, but she stoutly refused.

On the following day he called and he had an interview with her in the presence of several of the inmates of the house. At this interview it would seem that the depraved women partially threw off their disguise of virtue, and assisted the actor to accomplish his purposes. They endeavored to induce the girl to yield to him, exhibiting themselves as examples of the innocence of such proceedings, and carefully detailing to her the immense profits they realized from such a life. They showed her their gay dresses and rich jewelry; they told her that they were never obliged to work, but always had plenty of money with which to hire; that when they went anywhere they always had a carriage to ride in, and enlarged upon the desirableness of the life of *abdomen* they led. She listened with innocent astonishment to their stories, but still withstood the temptation. Fearing to drive her away they desisted for the time from their endeavors, and, without alluding further to the subject, began to favor and flatter her, to restore her to confidence. The girl was so ignorant of the ways of the world outside of the innocent country life she had always lived, as never for a moment to entertain any fear of the company she was in. On the following night the actor again visited the house. No reference was made to the conversation of the morning, nor any allusion made to his desires. A friendly conversation was commenced, during which a bottle of wine was introduced, of which all drank. In a few minutes the girl became sleepy and was assisted to bed. When she woke in the morning her ruin had been accomplished, and her seducer lay beside her. She rose quickly and silently, fearing to disturb him, and, dressing herself, escaped from the house.

MR. LAFONTAINE, the father of the girl, arrived in the city yesterday, in search of his daughter. He related his story and the circumstances of her disappearance to Messrs. GUNNING and BLODGETT, private detectives, who at once set to work to find the girl. They met her in the street about noon, and at once restored her to her father, when she related the above story. She had been wandering about since morning, endeavoring to meet somebody whom she had before seen, but without success. She was confused and bewildered when she left the house where she had been ruined, and was unable to tell where it was. The officers tried to induce her father to remain in town with her long enough to identify her seducer, but for some reason he declined doing this, and left in the afternoon on the *Pearl* for Trenton, taking her with him. It seems a pity that so deserving a scoundrel should be allowed to go unpunished; but if so greatly injured parties as these refuse to institute proceedings, it is impossible that the laws can be enforced.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN REFERENCE TO POSTAL ROUTES.—The Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office, in reply to a letter of a mail contractor inquiring whether upon renewing a mail contract upon the same route a contractor has the right to preempt stations other than those selected under his old contract, renders the following decision:

"Congress, in its general policy affecting the public lands, has been careful to limit by particular laws the right to preempt on the part of settlers but to one selection, and by analogy. In the absence of any express provision to the contrary, we must, in administering laws embracing the principle of preemption, construe them as being subject to the same limitation. Hence, under the postal preemption allowed by the 3d of March, 1855, the right to select stations is restricted to and exhausted, under the first contract, and that no renewal of the contract renews the right to make further selection. The policy of the law allowing this privilege was founded in the hypothesis that grants of lands at convenient distances for mail stations, on routes to the Pacific, would not only afford supplies essential to the service, but would encourage immigration and settlement in the line of the route. Therefore it was that the several stations allotted were restricted to the respective distance of ten miles. It was deemed that this distance between the stations was near enough to meet the object of the law. To allow a contractor, therefore, upon a renewal of his contract on the same route, the privilege of making a new selection of stations, would interfere with the distance already established, and would, upon successive renewals, absorb all the lands on the route, without benefit to the public. It undoubtedly was the policy of the statute, that stations once erected on a fixed line of route, would pass from one contractor to his successor, the former agreeing to the latter for any fixture that he might have established, as a matter between the parties themselves. It is therefore the opinion of this office, that, upon the renewal of a contract to carry the mail on the same route, the contractor is not entitled to select stations other than those already selected under his first contract."

The Boston *Courier* understands that the "Reminiscences of Rufus Choate," to be published by Mr. E. G. Parker, has no connection with the Memoir and Writings of Mr. Choate, to be prepared under direction of his family.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]
DRAMATIC SUMMER SEASON AT BARNUM'S.—Grand commencement this afternoon and evening. New and brilliant Company! Elegant ballet corps! Galaxy of dramatic stars. Charmingly light and pleasing entertainments for warm weather. Delightful opening performances to-day.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The French and Russian Governments have ordered this salve to be used in their military hospitals, for wounds, cuts, bruises, blisters, gout, sprains, &c. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER for the water-closet is a blessing to the sick and a luxury to the healthy. It cures and prevents piles. Dépôts, No. 41 Ann-st. and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
No one who can leave the City will regret spending a few days at Round Hill Water-Cure, Northampton, Mass., called by JENNY LIND "The Paradise of America."

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 6.

$16,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	86¾	50	Harlem R.....s60	9
4,000	Virginia 6s	93¼	150	Reading R......b10	44
15,000	Missouri St. 6s s30	82	100	do	44
14,000	do	82⅛	100	do........b10	43⅞
500	Cal. State 7s Bs.	81	100	do........s30	43⅞
5,000	City 6s, '87	100⅛	500	do........s10	43⅞
1,000	Hud. Riv. R. 3d m.	73	150	Ill. Central R...s60	64
10,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	84	200	do........s30	64
34	Bank of Commerce	97½	50	Mich. Cen. R.....s60	40¾
11	do	97¾	25	do........s30	40¾
17	Am. Exchange Bk.	102¼	50	do........s30	41
10	St. Nicholas Bank	95	50	Mich. So&N.Ia G.S.	20¾
16	Union Bank	100	100	do.......s60	20
25	Del. & Hud. C'l Co.	89	100	do.......b60	20¾
100	do.......s60	88	5	Panama Railroad	114¾
100	Canton Company	17¼	168	Gal. & Chicago R.	63¾
20	Penn. Coal Co.	82	50	do......b10	63¾
150	Pacific Mail S. Co.	72¾	200	do......s60	63¾
35	do	72¾	200	do	63¾
50	do......b60	73	100	do.......b60	64
50	do	73	100	Cleve. & Tol. R. b10	20¾
550	N. Y. Cent. R....b30	72¾	200	do	20¾
600	do.......p&c	72¾	300	Chic. & Rk. Isl. R.	61½
100	do.......opg	72¾	360	do	61
150	do.......p&c	72¾	100	do.......b30	61
200	do.......s30	72¾	100	do.......s60	60¾
300	do.......s30	72¾	50	do.......s30	60¾
250	do.......b30	72¾	100	do.......s15	61
150	do.......b60	72¾	50	do.......s15	61
200	do.......s5	72¾	100	do.......b60	61½
500	Hudson Riv. R..s60	31	200	do.......b10	61½
400	Harlem R. Pref.	34¼	150	do.......s3	61½
50	do......s60	34¼			

MONDAY, Aug. 8—A. M.

The Foreign Trade movement at the port of New-York for the past week was again active in the Import entries, and moderately so in the Export clearances of Specie and Produce. The former, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, are $6,222,799 against $6,594,310, same week last season. We begin now to compare with a period last year when business had, in a fair degree, begun to show recovery from the effects of the revulsion of 1857. The Import entries after the first seven months of the calendar year, gradually returned to the old scale of consumption. The entries for the month of August, 1858, were $19,979,000, and our advices from the trade as to the preparations for shipments to this side, lead to the belief that this sum will not be exceeded the present month, beyond the increase of population to be supplied, giving a total of about $21,000,000. The falling off in the receipts will probably be seen after the second week, ending 13th instant. The Export of Specie, for the past week, including $751,000 by Saturday's steamers, amounts (unofficially) to $1,329,000, against $735,741 same week last season. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods to $1,193,225, against $934,545 same week in 1858. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon stood $5,340,990, against $5,116,798 at close of the previous week. This difference and the export movement of Specie—after deducting $460,641 received on Saturday from Vera Cruz and New-Orleans in Silver—makes an apparent loss to the stock of Specie in Bank of $1,092,551. This would reduce the return this afternoon a little below $20,000,000. We find, on inquiry, that the Averages have run against the large Banks down town, in the aggregate, about $650,000, and to this some allowance must be added for the variations in the smaller institutions. The total last Monday was $20,764,564. The Discount line will probably also show a moderate decrease on the return to-day. The policy, with most of the Bankers, is to accommodate their regular dealers, on short paper, at 7 ₩ cent., without aiming at curtailment beyond the run of their country bank balances, which are lower than usual for the month of August; particularly from the South and Southwest, both of which sections are paying up promptly for the Foreign and Domestic Merchandise sold in this market last Winter and Spring, and of which they were the heaviest consumers. The local balances of the Importing and foreign Exchange houses have also been drawn down, very considerably during the Summer, by the heavy remittances to Europe and for the payment of Customs. The latter, however, since the turn in the London Money Market and the restoration of Peace in Europe, are again accumulating Money on this side, and are now drawers of Exchange, in some instances, below the Specie standard. The Discount Brokers are placing longer paper than the Banks are usually disposed to take, at from 7½ to 9 ₩ cent. for prime bills, according to maturity, say from October to January next, inclusive. Demand loans 6 ₩ cent. from private lenders, and 6@7 ₩ cent. at Bank. In reference to the export demand for Specie the present week and next, the prospect is that it will not exceed the remittance of July 20, nearly due from California, and the considerable sums of Mexican dollars coming forward from New-Orleans in place of Gold. And the Bank Average to-day is likely to be the lowest of the month. The *percentage* of Specie to the Deposit line since April 1, has been as follows:

	Deposits.	Specie ₩ Ct.		Deposits.	Specie ₩ Ct.
April 9	$88,142,000	29¼	June 4	$82,578,000	28¾
April 16	88,087,000	28⅞	June 11	78,883,000	28½
April 23	88,995,000	29¾	June 18	79,127,000	29¼
April 30	89,562,000	29⅜	June 25	77,193,000	28¾
May 7	88,872,000	[illegible]	July 2	78,142,000	29
May 14	88,696,000	28⅜	July 9	77,013,000	29¼
May 21	88,754,000	29⅝	July 16	78,135,000	29⅞
May 28	85,562,000	28⅝	July 23	75,302,000	28½
			July 30	74,474,000	27⅞

The standard, adopted for security, by most of the Associated Banks, though no resolution of a binding nature has been passed on the subject, is *Twenty Per Cent.* to the line of Deposits—the Circulation being secured at Albany.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at this port for the seven months of the present calendar year, were made up in summary form for the TIMES a few days ago, and presented a total import of Foreign Merchandise, from 1st January to 31st July, 1859, of

July, 1859, of	$155,147,000
Add week in August	6,222,799
Total to date	$161,369,709
Against same time, '58	85,069,433
Increase to date	$76,300,366

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles, reëxported, to 31st

July	$36,547,000
Add week in August	1,193,226
Total to date	$37,740,225
Against same time, '58	37,697,545
Increase to date	$42,680

The same tables make the Export of Specie

to 31st July	$43,250,000
Add week in August	1,329,000
Total to date	$44,579,000
Against same time, '58	15,896,000
Increase to date	$28,683,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	101⅜@101½
N. Y. Central	73¾@72¾
New-York and Erie	7¼@4½@5
Reading	44¾@45¼@43¾@44
Rock Island	61⅜@60¾@61¼
Michigan Southern	7¾@7¼
Michigan Southern preferred	20¾@19¾@20¾
Michigan Central	42@41
Toledo	23¾@20¾
Galena	63¾@64¾@63¾
Illinois Central	64¾@64¾
Panama	115¾@114
Pacific Mail	71@73¼
Missouris	82¾@82⅛
Virginias	94@93¼
Tennessees	86½@86⅞@86¾
Illinois Central Bonds	85¼@84
Hudson River	32¾@31⅛
Harlem Preferred	35@34¼
Delaware and Hudson	89½@89

The table of prices for the Stock Exchange, it will be noticed, shows a very general decline in prices, the result, mainly, of a dull demand through the early days of the week. On Friday and Saturday there was more business manifested, but without marked recovery in the rates. The preliminary legal proceedings for a Receiver to the Erie Company, made known on Thursday, (and about which we shall probably have nothing new or authentic to report until after the next meeting of the Directors on Tuesday,) added somewhat to the depression of the Share list. At the same time some such event in the concern, to end, if not to reform, its present discredit and inharmonious management, was not wholly unlooked for. The demand for State Stocks was fair, but the pressure to sell Missouris and Tennesses quite as marked as the week before. The former fell off ⅝, while the latter slightly improved in price. The Share market was strongest on two of the Western Roads, Galena and Rock Island, in contrast with Michigan Central, which fell off 1 ₩ cent., and Toledo, which is 3 ₩ cent. off. The speculative activity of the Street, outside the Board-room, was in New-York Central, which is down 1 ₩ cent., and in Reading, which fluctuated from 44⅞ to 45¼, then down to 43½, and up, finally, to 44 ₩ cent. There is increased depression in Panama, sales at 114 ₩ cent., while Pacific Shares show a further rise of 2½ ₩ cent.; last sales at 7⅞. The general market on Saturday closed steady, only one session of the Brokers' being held, as usual on that day through the warm weather.

Of the New-Orleans Money Market the *Picayune*, of July 31, reports:

"Capital is abundant, and good paper continues in active demand at easy rates of discount. Some round amounts, maturing next Spring and Summer, have been placed to-day at 8@9 ₩ cent.

Exchange is still drooping and quotations show no variation whatever. Transactions to-day have been quite limited at our previous figures, which we repeat, as follows: Clear Sterling, 109¾@110¼; Bill of Lading Drafts, 108¾@109¼; Francs 5f. 15@5f.07½; Sixty day Bills on New-York, &c., 1@1½ ₩ cent. discount; Sight ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. premium."

In reference to the affairs of the Covington and Lexington Road, the Cincinnati *Gazette* reports:

"The case of the bondholders against the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, for foreclosure of mortgage, was called up yesterday at Lexington and set for hearing. The argument was opened this morning by MR. TRIMBLE, of Cynthiana, for the stockholders, who have taken a position different from that assumed by the Directors, in this case. The attorney for the first mortgage bondholders declined speaking, the interest on their securities having been paid. M. C. JOHNSON addressed the Court in behalf of the second mortgage bondholders, urging a sale of the road and all the franchises of the Corporation."

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company for the month of July are:

	1858.	1859.		
Freight	$106,897 84	$52,310 17	$54,587 67	Dec.
Passengers	45,124 87	31,746 00	13,378 87	Dec.
Mails, &c.	5,263 97	5,800 00	537 03	Inc.
Total	$157,286 38	$89,856 17	$67,429 21	Dec.

Corrected earnings for the previous month....$110,656 29

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

BANKS.	LOANS. July 30.	LOANS. July 23.	SPECIE. July 30.	SPECIE. July 23.
Citizens' Bank	4,215,075	$4,149,811	3,899,276	3,615,351
Canal Bank	1,521,041	1,389,211	1,514,873	1,514,353
Louisiana	1,958,468	1,939,446	2,193,154	2,335,362
Louisiana State	3,848,076	3,779,703	3,199,614	3,408,992
Mech. & Trad.	720,769	730,622	609,634	625,058
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,191,762	1,156,333	579,039	572,869
Southern Bank	195,830	180,620	299,446	288,205
Union Bank	956,580	928,858	479,415	457,693
Merchants' Bank	528,823	557,035	185,110	221,506
Crescent City	931,927	923,813	302,739	260,330
Bank of America	951,749	945,680	500,922	444,986
Total	17,020,100	16,740,132	13,763,222	13,744,710
	Increase..	$279,968	Increase....	$18,512

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. July 30.	CIRCULATION. July 23.	DEPOSITS. July 30.	DEPOSITS. July 23.
Citizens' Bank	3,594,205	3,689,045	4,157,247	4,118,444
Canal Bank	1,030,260	1,061,735	1,017,074	991,916
Louisiana	893,734	910,539	3,278,127	3,377,565
Louisiana State	2,309,905	2,358,820	4,679,256	4,867,625
Mech. & Traders'	349,465	353,255	766,601	738,874
Bk. of N. Orleans	594,635	567,930	772,867	803,004
Southern Bank	231,225	230,660	245,313	239,487
Union Bank	518,560	529,330	638,169	819,266
Merchants' Bank	362,140	358,560	399,530	381,138
Crescent City	229,100	220,655	446,069	408,923
Bank of America	225,590	216,555	965,567	912,097
Total	10,338,819	10,507,084	17,665,820	17,658,309
	Decrease...	$168,265	Increase.....	$7,511

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. July 30.	EXCHANGE. July 23.	DUE DIST. BANKS. July 30.	DUE DIST. BANKS. July 23.
Citizens' Bank	571,379	832,782	263,658	335,449
Canal Bank	190,300	277,568	132,269	124,282
Louisiana	401,524	473,441	420,128	427,153
Louisiana State	397,818	482,095	438,810	379,919
Mech. and Trad.	788,803	267,988	26,282	20,254
B'k of N. Orleans	186,125	225,483	96,620	107,492
Southern Bank	520,263	572,385	......	......
Union Bank	224,226	159,493	246,587	232,684
Merchants' Bank	56,757	30,880	55,901	91,700
Crescent City	37,432	14,995	7,274	55,227
Bank of America	20,200	4,715	6,940	10,200
Total	3,197,327	3,641,825	1,694,469	1,734,360
	Decrease..	$444,498	Decrease...	$39,881

Coal Trade for Week and Season.

	1858. Week	1858. Total.	1859. Week.	1859. Total.
Schuylkill Railroad	36,278	926,453	40,205	1,001,146
Schuylkill Canal	45,114	565,491	30,317	660,013
Lehigh Valley Railroad	11,768	283,419	12,172	344,532
Lehigh Valley Canal	29,149	320,019	31,495	489,678
Scranton South	14,650	298,725	[illegible]	329,905
Scranton North	3,725	76,395	[illegible]	112,952
Penn. Coal Co.	24,867	[illegible]	26,183	349,211
Delaware and Hud. Co.	15,773	141,315	21,341	259,681
Wyoming Canal, South	—	161,628	8,252	191,019
Wyoming Canal, North	—	—	3,245	19,781
Shamokin Region	3,013	47,277	3,467	79,971
Total Anthracite	184,332	3,091,134	186,380	3,827,108
Lykens Valley Coal Co.	2,102	36,266	1,371	24,087
Short Mountain Co.	1,723	20,547	1,932	27,844
Trevorton Coal	2,957	53,121	3,424	70,288
Broad Top	2,354	53,797	2,293	70,673
Cumberland Coal	17,462	282,402	13,345	292,314
Semi-Anthracite & Bit.	26,598	446,133	21,365	483,186
Add Anthracite	184,332	3,091,134	183,380	3,827,108
Total	210,930	3,537,267	208,745	4,310,294

Real Estate....SATURDAY, Aug. 6.

MR. JOHN McCLAVE has sold one four story and basement dwelling on south side of Thirty-fourth-street, 215 feet east of Tenth-avenue; house 20 by 50 feet; lot half the block in depth; price $7,500.

Also, one lot on west side of Sixth-avenue, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, and one lot on south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street; 100 feet west of Sixth-avenue. Both sold for $1,000.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold eight lots on the west side of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Eleventh-streets; each 25 by 80 feet, at $500 per lot.

Also, fourteen lots, north side of One Hundred and Tenth-street, 80 feet west of Fourth-avenue; each 25 by 100 feet, at $500 per lot.

Also, fourteen lots, south side of One Hundred and Eleventh-street, 80 feet west of Fourth-avenue; each 25 by 100 feet, at $500 per lot; thirty-six lots in all.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 6—6 P. M.

FLOUR closed more active at the prices of this morning; sales 1,400 bbls. at $2 50@$3 50 for sour; $3 75@$4 for Spring State; $5@$5 25 for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; $5 75@$6 25 for double extras. WHEAT scarce and no sales beyond small milling lots. CORN easier; sales 6,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois at 69c., and later 6,000 bushels do., at 68½c. OATS in fair request; sales 5,300 bushels Milwaukee at 32½c. Other grains quiet. WHISKY nominal at 24c. CANAL FREIGHTS—8c. on Corn, 9c. on Wheat, and 35c. on Flour to New-York. *Lake Imports*—400 bushels Wheat; 1,500 bushels Wheat; 31,000 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—700 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 6—6 P. M.

Flour dull. Wheat dull and unsettled: prices nominally 3@5c. lower. Corn firm; sales of 150,000 bush. at 65c. Oats quiet. *Receipts*—400 bbls. Flour; 2,400 bush. Wheat; 5,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments*—To Oswego, 9,500 bush. Corn.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Aug. 6—6 P. M.

FLOUR and GRAIN quiet and nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS dull at 24c.@25c. on Flour, 6½c. on Wheat, and 6c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—200 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 1,310 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,200 bbls. Flour.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 6.

FLOUR dull and drooping; sales at $4 90@$5 00 for superfine. WHISKY, 23c. PROVISIONS improving.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 6.

FLOUR quiet, but firm. WHEAT active; White, $1 30; Red, $1 28@$1 30. CORN dull; Yellow offered at 78c. WHISKY dull, at 26c.@26½c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 6.

FLOUR dull, but unchanged; Howard-street, $5 50; City Mills, $5 25. WHEAT dull; sales 16,000 bushels; White, $1 20@$1 40; Red, $1 15@$1 27. CORN firm and unchanged. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY dull, at 27c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 5.

COTTON easier, but not quotably lower; middling 11¾c. Sales to-day, 150 bales. Sales of the week, 2,600 bales. Receipts of the week, 245 bales against 2,200 for the corresponding week last year. Receipts at this port ahead of last year, 99,000 bales; do. at all Southern ports, 631,000 bales. Stock in port 23,500 bales. OATS dull; prime New-York 48c. COFFEE firm at 11¼c.; stock, 17,000 bags against the same number last year. Freights and Exchange unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 6.

COTTON inactive; sales to-day, 500 bales; stock in port, 36,000 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 6.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 90⅞ Reading Railroad, 22; Morris, 52¾; Long Island Railroad, 10¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38⅛.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Europa	Aug. 10	Boston	Liverpool
Kangaroo	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool
Anglo-Saxon	Aug. 13	Quebec	Liverpool
Ocean Queen	Aug. 13	New-York	Southa'n.
Hammonia	Aug. 15	New-York	Southa'n.
John Bell	Aug. 16	Quebec	Glasgow.
Persia	Aug. 17	New-York	Liverpool
FROM EUROPE.			
Glasgow	July 27	Glasgow	New-York
Arabia	July 30	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 3	Liverpool	New-York
Vanderbilt	Aug. 3	Southampt'n.	New-York
North American	Aug. 3	Liverpool	Quebec.
Saxonia	Aug. 4	Southamp'n.	New-York
FOR CUBA.			
Cahawba	Aug. 12	New-York	Havana.
Quaker City	Aug. 20	New-York	Havana.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Montgomery, from Savannah—Thos. White and lady, J. Celius and lady, J. Rutherford and lady, Miss M. Abram, Miss Davis and servant, Mrs. R. W. Dixey and son, Miss Mary Golden, Miss Lizzie Golden, Miss Golden, T. C. Dempsey and lady, Miss M. E. Hollister, Miss C. A. Hollister, J. M. Chandler, R. C. Barton, M. J. Griffin, J. E. Griffin, M. Cody, T. W. Simmons and lady, G. Andrews, lady and servant, G. Busbach, Miss F. Classon, Miss Gage, J. Connelly, D. B. Crane, J. H. Innis, J. D. Jesse, N. R. Palmon, Thos. W. Simms, Miss Bartley, J. A. Walker, G. W. Walker, J. J. Thompson, Jacob Schleslein, H. Monheimer, M. Nottinger, F. Wolke, J. B. Trajon, Mr. Zulin, H. Merritt and lady, T. Reese and lady, L. Arnold, J. A. Potts, W. H. Peet, D. D. Stockton, J. H. Carter, John Fischer, A. S. Reese, J. Hertzfield, M. Ephraim, A. Baer, P. D. Freelight, S. S. Kane, Chas. J. Denman, B. Morris, H. Steinhart, G. W. Wilson, C. Ritts, L. Lee, Jr., H. Gluckmeyer, O. L. Dean and wife, Miss Dean, Miss Arnold and servant, Miss Arnold.

In steamship Mexico, from New-Orleans—Mrs. J. F. London and 2 children, Mrs. Gardner and servant, Mrs. Keen and family, Miss Caldwell, Mr. Allen and lady, Miss Bsmce, Miss Barrow, Mrs. Outcall, Mrs. Tritt and 2 children, Miss Bessac, Mrs. Da Ponte, 2 children and nurse, Mr. Verdelet and family, Mrs. Cogniasse, Mrs. Friedland, Miss Decrow, Jos. Cherry and lady, Capt. Ivey, Capt. Price, Capt. Gardner, Capt. Aldersdale, H. R. Jeannie, J. Hallowell, F. Jeanfroid, H. Oertling, L. Lachaise, Mr. Goodlaw, son and servant, R. Pitkin, Mr. Nichols, J. L. Jacobs, H. Crocker, Davy Jones, N. M. Butler, B. F. Clement, John Maginnis, and 5 in steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, Portsmouth, &c.—R. D. Green, J. T. Stuart, J. G. Graves, J. H. Eelams, J. M. Bennet, R. V. Boyakin, W. S. Peck, J. B. Jones, A. A. Allen, Wm. Allen, L. J. Whipple, Lieut. W. Jenkins, lady and servant, Lieut. M. P. Small, Capt. F. Stanley, Miss Stanley, M. Waterhouse, J. F. Bond, Mrs. Haley, Mrs. Emmerson, T. Crawford, S. Hyman, W. Winns, W. H. Hyland, M. M. Mallin, L. Tunis, Jno. H. Hight, J. G. Brainerd, Jno. Benito, Jacob Toye, L. Callago, T. McDunne, S. Jones, H. J. Lynch, E. K. Bennett, Bridget Feelars, R. K. Bennet, Geo. Allen and lady, Jane Fletcher, and 9 in the steerage.

In steamship Circassian, from Galway—J. Deens and family, J. Black, W. C. Thompson, 2 Misses Thompson, W. Stone and lady, R. Hurst, R. Coppington, J. Hewitt, Mrs. Fringes, Eliza Hewitt, F. R. Walsh, Mr. Kavanagh and lady, child and servant, W. Shaw, Mr. Solomon.

In ship West Point, from Liverpool—Dr. Gordon, Chas. Napier, of Bathurst, N. B.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Bremen, for Southampton and Bremen—Miss Elizabeth Morse, New-York; Mr. H. Melly, wife, daughter and son; Mr. J. O'Brien, lady and child, Dr. H. T. Kelly, Mrs. A. D. Reader and daughter, all of San Francisco; Mr. M. Mallarino, Ex-Vice-President of New Grenada; Mr. Edward Gogorza, Panama; Mr. Henry Buff; Mr. George Tomson, Mr. John Rees, all of England; Mr. Ernst Greeff, New York; Mr. J. M. Reynolds, Cincinnati; Mr. William Marr, Hamburg; Mr. Edward Stelzer, Havana; Mr. Adolph Sengstack, Mexico; Mr. Walter Blair, Richmond; Mr. Julius Bourry, New-York; Mr. Eugene Bourgeau, Paris; Mr. Fred. Keisker, Mr. Fred. Wedekemper, both of Louisville; Mr. A. Feuille, wife and child, Havana; Mr. H. Hulsberg and wife, New-York; Mr. Claus A. Fahrenholz and Mrs. Anna A. Fahrenholz, New-York; Miss Louise Tucker, New-York; Mr. August Rammelkamp, wife and child, New-York; Mr. Henry Myers, wife and child, New-York; Mrs. James Barnes and infant, Syracuse; Mr. J. H. Mensing, Charleston; Mr. Paul Pokorny, New-York; Mr. Adolph Gerard, New-York; Mr. Ambrose Dufau, Cincinnati; Mr. Charles Kind, Andes, N. Y.; Mr. Chas. F. Fiebig, Delhi, N. Y.; Mr. Robert M. Boorman and Mr. Edward H. Boorman, both of Rochester; Mr. Louis Leuzch, Philadelphia; Mr. C. Degener, New-York; Capt. M. H. Hohnholz, Bremen ship *Everhard Delius*; Mr. Wm. Herb, New-York; Mr. H. Williams, Virginia; Mr. Charles Barnes, Syracuse; Mr. William Rushworth, Philadelphia; Mr. A. B. Linssen, Dubuque; Mr. H. Wipper, New-Orleans; the Rev. Andrew Schweiger, Mr. George Golker, New Granada; G. Schulenburg, St. Louis; John Murphy, Hamilton, C. W., and 67 in the steerage—Total, 128. $385,085 in specie.

In steamship Alabama, for Savannah—F. Bauer, O. C. Smith, Michael Carin, David Brickner, Jos. Brickner, J. C. Goodale, S. Waitzfelder and boy, David Ross, S. Hutchings, A. B. Hutchings, T. H. Dromel, John Ross, R. E. Gardner, C. P. Greeal, H. H. White, W. Derren, Jas. R. Watson, Sandford S. Riddell, Patrick Mara, Miss Ellen Mara, Miss Maria Mara, Mr. and Mrs. L. Mack and 4 children, C. Epping, J. Monroe Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Forsyth, 3 children and servant, Capt. Jos. Conway, Jesse Valdes, L. Richards, W. H. Hudson, E. B. Young, L. Bobidar, D. Waybohm, Miss H. Goldstein, Mrs. Farley, Z. C. Deas, F. Withers, J. D. Cammath, Miss Winberg, Mrs. Spencer, J. R. Rowe, A. Fisk, Geo. B. Bailey, M. Eiseman, C. K. Martin, 5 seaman, and 18 in steerage.

In steamship Yorktown, for Norfolk, Petersburg, &c.—E. M. Greenway, S. C. Elliott, T. S. Hardgrove, lady and servant, Miss Hardgrove, Miss Lygon, L. C. Scott, Miss Joy, Wm. M. Joy, W. W. Goodloe, D. G. Goodloe, Mrs. L. A. Fraeters and child, Abraham Brewer and lady, Miss Eggeling, Wm. A. Graves, lady and 2 children, Isaac Lord and lady, Judge Daley and lady, Mr. Judson, Francis Chambers, Thos. Adams and child, M. Schlesberger, John Rodgers, Capt. T. J. Joy, W. A. Muir, J. Burns, Joseph Letton, Mrs. Ganner, Mrs. Edwards, H. Beekman, D. J. Sullivan and lady, Thomas Cogan, Joseph Lawrence, A. Cohen, J. Hess, Mrs. Brown and 2 children, A. B. Gwathmey, and 10 in the steerage.

In steamship James Adger, for Charleston—H. G. Heffron, T. A. Hornsey, F. F. O'Rourk, F. Hollander, W. B. Berry, J. R. Boylston, W. S. Thompson, B. C. Rain, A. Baumann, Mrs. M. E. Toomer, Jno. H. Robinson, W. E. Primeveau, Nelson Huntley, T. T. Tappen and lady, T. P. Merrill, J. N. Coleman, S. B. Hand and lady, T. A. Scott and lady, Jno. F. Porterous and lady, Mrs. D. Otis, C. W. Bernhard, R. Dangerfield, A. F. Browning, Capt. J. G. Lewis, M. S. Johnson and family, Mrs. A. Miller, J. N. Roberts, P. Cummings, J. Hart, T. Burns, J. Clark, W. Brower, Miss C. Stevenson, Miss J. Stevenson, W. P. Calley, E. Delawney, and 27 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 03 | Sun sets.... 7 09 | Moon sets.... 0 04

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 08—Gov. Island. 3 57 | Hell Gate.... 5 19

MARINE INTELLIGENC

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Aug. 6.

Cleared.

Steamships Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, S. L. [illegible] ill & Son; James Adger, Adams, Charleston, Sp[illegible] Tileston & Co.; Jura, Moodie, Liverpool, E. Cunar[illegible]

Steamers George's Creek, Gager, Baltimore, [illegible] Cromwell & Co.; Mary Nichols, Philadelphia, J. [illegible]

Ships Zurich, Baxter, Havre, W. S. Drayton; Napoleon, Herting, Hamburg, L. E. Amsinck; Pigeon, Mayhew, Valparaiso, J. Randell & Co.; E. [illegible] num, Lines, San Francisco, C. H. Church & Co.; [illegible] chen, Probst, Bremen, C. Luling; Deutchlander, (Ham.) Meier, Quebec.

Bark Maraval, Griffen, Antigua, T. T. Dwight.

Brigs G. Stockham, Stinson, Dobby Island, ——; Adelphi, Johnson, Para, J. Bishop & Co.; C. F. O'Brien, Watts, Lisbon, J. W. Elwell & Co.; G. L. Buckman, Tabbutt, Elizabethport, Thompson & Hunter; Loch Lomond, Black, Stockton, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schooners S. Peacock, Maubin, Charleston, D. C. Murray; Arctic, Hicks, Alexandria, Safford & Dodge; W. S. Robbins, Peterson, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Indian Queen, McDonald, Glasgow, P. McLeod, Jr.; Arcola, Corson, Newport, S. Sedwin; Augusta Cole, Jacksonville, Thompson & Hunter; A. Falkenberg, [illegible] Jacksonville, ——; Grenshaw, Moss, Richmond, C. [illegible] Pierson; Plymouth Rock, Norris, Boston, Dayton [illegible] Sprague; Princess, Lovell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; B. Flanner, Applegit, Savannah, D. C. Murray; Julia, Fisher, St. George, Jed Frye.

Arrived.

Steamship Circassian, (Br., screw,) Campbell, Galway July 23, via St. Johns, N. F., with mdse. and 331 passengers to American Express Co. July 26, lat. 52, lon. [illegible] 45, exchanged signals with steamship City of Baltimore, hence for Liverpool. July 29, lat. 49 20, lon. 41 30, passed ship Adele, bd. W.

Steamship Mexico, Talbot, New-Orleans July 31, via Key West Aug. 3, with mdse. to Charles Morgan. Came to this port to repair.

Steamer Potomac, Watson, Baltimore and Norfolk, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Ship F. W. Bailey, (of Freeport,) Cookman, Leghorn 56 ds., with marble, &c., to Simes & Huffer.

Bark Florence, (of Bath,) Hume, Cienfuegos 25 ds., with sugar to Albert Horn.

Bark Fannie Hamilton, Wass, Rio Janeiro 45 ds., with coffee to Filgarus, Sands & Co. Had light winds the entire passage.

Bark Rapid, Marschalk, Vera Cruz July 9, with specie, hides, skins, &c., to Hargous Bros.

Bark Lamplighter, (of Boston,) Harding, Rio Janeiro 46 ds., with coffee to Peck & Church. July 31, lat. 38, lon. 69, spoke ship R. B. Forbes, fm. Penang for Boston.

Bark Omega, Morse, Girgenti, (Sic.,) June 17, passed Gibraltar July 1, with brimstone to Chamberlain & Phelps. July 26, lat. 37 35, lon. 61 10, saw a number of sperm whales; it being calm at the time, they were playing around the ship for several hours.

Brig Belgique, (Belg.,) Downes, Rio Janeiro 49 ds., with coffee to Tchroeder & Co.

Brig Lilly Dale, (Br.,) Stephens, Sidney, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Claudia, (Br.,) Green, Parahbya, Brazil, June 21, with sugar to W. C. Pickersgill & Co. Had light winds and calms the latter part of the voyage.

Brig H. A. Campbell, (of Baltimore,) Rio Janeiro 39 ds., with coffee to master.

Schr. Wythe, Tuttle, Richmond 3 ds., with flour, &c., to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Myrover, Hughes, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. George W. Glover, Thomas, Camden, Me., 7 ds., with stone.

Schr. Elva, (Br.,) Culmer, Eleuthera 7 ds., with fruit to J. Eneas.

Schr. Guilia, (Sic., 3 masts,) Fardella, Palermo 56 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Schr. Louisa Johnson, Day, Ocracoke 3 ds., with naval stores to D. C. Murray.

Schr. Gray Eagle, Hall, Virginia 2 ds., melons.

Schr. Edward Bennett, Dickey, Virginia 2 ds., wood.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Predmore, Virginia 2 ds., wood.

Schr. E. A. Conklin, Souper, Virginia 2 ds., wood.

Schr. Mary Emily, Snow, Boston, with fish to master.

Sloop America, Stedman, Providence, with mdse.

Sloop New World, Ely, Beverly 3 ds., in ballast.

WIND—During the day, N. W.; sunset calm.

Arrived....SUNDAY, Aug. 7.

Steamship Montgomery, Crocker, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 6th inst., passed ship Colombo, of New-York, bd. S.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, Portsmouth, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Wamsutta, Avery, New Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Joseph Allen.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Thomas Swann, Ramsay, Baltimore and Norfolk, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Thalatta, (of Bath,) Stinson, Leghorn June [illegible], with marble, rags, &c., to Fabricotti Bros. Passed Gibraltar June 24, in co. with 110 vessels bd. W. July [illegible] had a very heavy gale from S. S. W., which continued [illegible] hours; since then, light S. S. winds and calms. Aug. [illegible] Nantucket South Shoal bearing N., took a pilot from boat No. 11, thick fog at the time.

Ship West Point, Allen, Liverpool July 23, with mdse. and 130 steerage passengers to Chas. Carow. July [illegible] lat. 47, passed a large iceberg. July 28, lat. 42, lon. [illegible] 30, took a pilot from boat Mary and Catharine, No. [illegible] July 27, lat. 42 30, lon. 62, saw a ship bd. E., with a black ball in the foretopsail.

Ship Queen, (Br.,) Turner, Liverpool 49 ds., with coal to Manhattan Gas Light Co.

Brig Adaline Sprague, (of Boston,) Smith, Messina May [illegible] 50 ds., with lemons, wine, &c., to Gomez, Wallis & Co. Experienced continued westerly winds and [illegible] from the Western Islands. On the first night out, carried away jib boom, stove booby hatches, &c.

Brig Hyalis, Pressey, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to J. Boardman.

Brig Helles, (Pruss.,) Sess, Alicante June 10, and Gibraltar June 23, with wine, liquorice, &c., to master.

Brig Sabine, Hepburn, Galveston 22 ds., with cotton, &c., to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Brig Arabella, Lindsley, Aspinwall July 19, with hides and indigo to J. F. F. Joy. Vessels left before reported.

Brig Mira W. Holt, Cousins, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with sugar, molasses, and copper ore to Fowler & Jova.

Brig Jacques, (Fr.,) Olivier, St. Pierre, N. F., [illegible] with fish to Gardiner Wheelwright.

Brig George Washington, Inness, Trinidad, Port-au-Spain, 16 ds., with sugar to Wheelwright & Co.

Schr. George W. Glover, Thomas, Vinalhaven 7 ds., with granite for Fort Richmond.

Schr. Sarah, Dennis, Conwayborough, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Dibble & Bunce.

Schr. Oregon, Davis, Beaufort, N. C., 3 ds., with wheat to J. G. Williams.

Schr. Patron, Folsom, Hartford, N. C., 4 ds., with wheat to J. G. Williams.

Schr. Martha, Weeks, Beaufort, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to D. C. Murray.

Schr. R. W. Taylor, Rue, Washington, N. C., 2 ds., with naval stores to R. M. Blackwell & Co.

Schr. F. Leaming, Hardy, Jacksonville 13 ds., with lumber to J. T. Gilchrist.

Schr. E. F. Henrikes, Bray, Ocracoke, N. C., 3 ds., with grain to master.

Schr. Chrysolite, (of Greenport, L. I.,) Smith, Tampico July 17, with hides, &c., to master. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Charles Williams, Crocker, Rondout, with coal, for Portland.

Schr. Callahan, Miller, Port Ewen, with coal, for New-Haven.

Schr. Eckford Webb, (3 masts,) Talledge, Savannah [illegible] ds., with cotton, &c., to Dunham & Dimon.

Schr. Champion, Dennell, St. Martin's 10 ds., with salt to master.

Schr. Sarah, Dennis, Swansboro,' N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Dibble & Bunce.

Schr. J. Leabman, Hardy, Jacksonville 13 ds., with lumber to J. T. Gilchrist.

Schr. Favorite, Nickerson, Rondout, coal, for Chatham.

Schr. E. F. Hawkins, Bray, Ocracoke, with wheat.

Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Van Cleef, Virginia, wood.

Schr. E. A. Crook, Everheim, Alexandria 4 ds., coal.

Schr. E. Slade, Bayles, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Reindeer, Kenny, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. S. Tway, Inman, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Sloop Charles, Pierce, Providence, with mdse.

Sloop Clio, Smith, Derby, in ballast, for Port Ewen.

WIND—During the day, from W. S. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Jura, for Liverpool; New-York, (Brem.,) for Bremen; Alabama, for Savannah; James Adger, for Charleston; Yorktown, (new,) for Norfolk &c. Ships Kelvin, (Br.,) for Quebec; Zurich, for Havre.

On Sunday—Ship Louis Napoleon, (Ham.,) for Hamburg. Bark John Benson, for Havana.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, Aug. 7, sunset—Barkantine Old Dominion going up the bay. No other inward-bound vessels in sight. Wind light from W. S. W.; weather clear.

HIGHLANDS, Aug. 7, sunset—No inward-bound vessels in sight. Wind light from W. S. W.; weather clear.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Congdon, of ship Caroline Tucker, from Callao, reports: Aug. 3, was off Barnegat, in 17 fathoms water, stood up along the land about a north course. Was off the Highlands on the afternoon of the 4th, in 12 fathoms water, and not having a pilot was obliged to haul off S. E. at 7 P. M., very heavy thunder squalls coming off the land. During the night had continued heavy thunder, with most vivid flashes of lightning over the whole heavens, the ship's mastheads, ends of the skysail and royal yards covered with false lights, or balls of fire, about the size of a small globe lantern, the air being filled apparently with foul electric fluid, which ignited probably as it comes in contact with harder bodies. Capt. C. says that night caused him more anxiety than any night off Cape Horn. The thunder, lightning, deluge of rain, and gusts of wind, were at times appalling. [illegible] ship was under three close-reefed topsails. In the Pacific, had very light winds; much snow off Cape Horn with light weather. Strong S. E. trades and very squally weather about the equator, when sprung foremast head, and was unable to carry sail upon it since. Very light winds in the Atlantic; was several days in the Gulf with light wind and much rain. Has been since July [illegible] north of the equator.

The steamship Cahawba, of the Havana and New-Orleans line, was on Saturday taken on the Great Balance Dock for examination.

Spoken, &c.

Alex. (probably Alexina) Creamer—bark, of New-York, from Philadelphia for Key West, July 30, off Griffin's patch.

Chieftain—bark, of Glasgow, bd. E., was passed, July 19, lat. 48 40, lon. 39.

City of Brooklyn—ship, stg. E. S. E., was passed, July 24, lat. 42 45, lon. 59 10.

Comoro—whale-ship, [of and from New-Bedford for the Western Islands, Aug. 2, off South Shoal.

Florida—whale-ship, of and from New-Bedford for North Pacific 4 ds. out, July 31, lat. 40 13, lon. 66 30.

Francis Satterly—schr., bound S., Aug. 4, off Chincoteague.

Baze—schr., stg. E., July 31, lat. 36 28, lon. 64 29.

Highland Mary—brig, from Miramichi, July 13, lat. [illegible] lon. 39 40.

Jonas Smith—schr., from New-York for Wilmington, Aug. 3, off Hatteras.

Justina—bark, stg. E., was passed, July 16, lat. [illegible] lon. 33.

Onward—bark, of Yarmouth, N. S., bd. E., July [illegible] lat. 43 30, lon. 56 30.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER NOVA SCOTIAN.]

Arrived from New-York—July 23, Gildersleeve, at Bordeaux; 24th, J. A. Westervelt, at Liverpool; 25th, H. Harbeck, at do.; 26th, Emerald Isle, at do.; 27th, Underwriter, off Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—21st, "Nelemach," at Bremen; 23d, P. R. Hazeltine, Kearsage, Union, Amanda Spear and Priscilla, at Bordeaux; 23d, Autocrat, at Havre; 26th, Greenleaf, Kentuckian, and Star King, at Liverpool; Shamrock, at Queenstown.

Arrived from Charleston—26th, Eliza Bonsall, at Liverpool; 27th, J. G. Richardson, off do.

Sailed for New-York—23d, J. Stewart, Goodspeed, and Cooper, from Liverpool; 24th, Excelsior, from do.

Sailed for Philadelphia—23d, Zered, from London.

Foreign Ports.

At Vera Cruz, July 9, U. S. steam frigate Brooklyn, all well; U. S. ship Saratoga, all well; bark California, discharged, and bound for Laguna.

At Parahbya, Brazil, June 31, bark Texas, for Liverpool about July 7.